THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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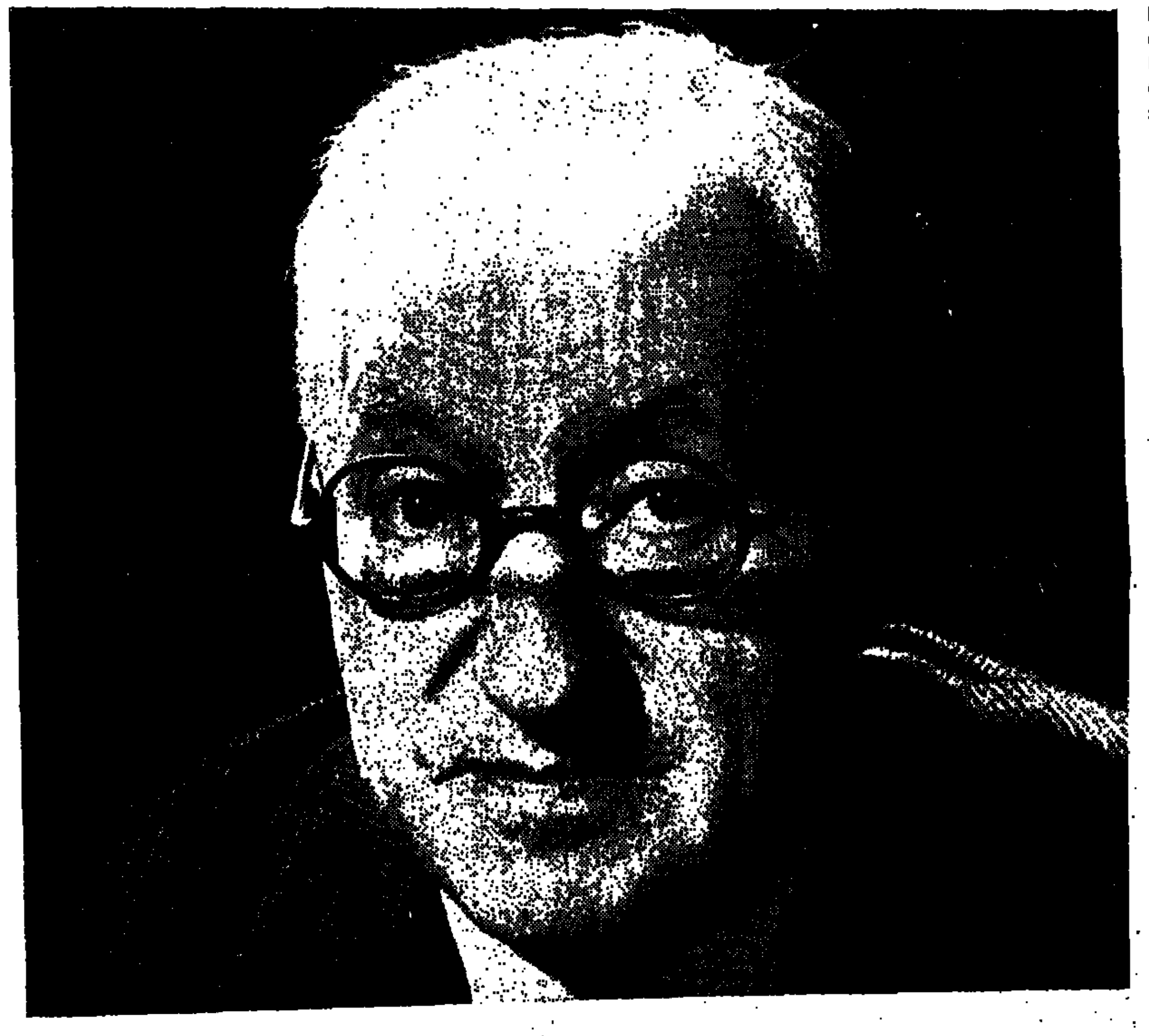
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T·L·S

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

FRIDAY 21 MAY 1971 . No. 3,612 . Price 10p

English history's towering outsider



... NAMIER was on all ... an outstanding person... and has earned an out... biography. Julia Namier ... wife for thirteen years, and ... him for five years ... Every biographer, however ... and deliberately self... enters into the biography ... writes side by side with its ... This is an intimate and ... book. Unquestionably, Lady ...'s influence on her husband's ... though never in the ... degree self-assertive, was ..., and she gave his life a ... anchor which had hitherto ... lacking. The whole book is in ... sense suffused by this rich ... and by the meeting of ... different, yet congruent, ...

... element in its composi... quickly become apparent to ... Namier throughout his ... prone to searching, and ... painful, self-examination. ... authority of his pro... his arrogance in con... covered an inner core of ... doubt. In his last years ... out his soul, and laid ... experiences of his past life, ... and his predic... way he had never done ... Namier was always an ex... and exhaustive talker on ... near his heart. Towards ... talked, as Lady Namier ... the hope and intention ... would be his biographer ... he wanted to get ... Large sections of the ... which no other witness ... pure autobiography, told ... words of an understanding ... sympathetic listener.

... source, less widely and ... exploited here, might have ... provided by the recollections ... very numerous men and ... of varied occupations and ... with whom he came into ... different periods of his ..., perhaps most, of these ... longer alive; some, including ... those with whom he clashed ... on controversial issues, ... reluctant to write. Almost ... reminiscences to appear so ... print were in a volume of ... by Arnold Toynbee ... though not very sub... a few agreeable ... Lady Namier quotes a few ... an apparently extensive ... some tributes from ... and others. But this ... the story of Namier ... views and reactions, not a ... the issues in which he ... involved.

... readers, the central ... Namier's life and of his ... be the sharp impact ... figure on the tradi... scene, and the eddies ... reactions which it set ... point of view, the ... obviously autobiograph... deserve the generous ... to them, though they ... that we should like ... in Russian Poland, ... of his childhood were ... at the eastern ... Galicia, not ... frontier. His ... medium-sized land... Jew, no longer ... not quite a Pole; ... liberal and a reader ... in habit a ... gambler. ... at the age of twenty, after a year at Lausanne University and a year at the London School of Economics, Namier (still under the name of Bernstein) came to Oxford and entered Balliol College, he was already in search—unwittingly—of a new life and a new identity. He was "socially omnivorous"; as Lady Namier puts it, "belonging to no group, he was uniquely acceptable throughout Balliol". Toynbee's account of his arrival shows how he polarized the society into firm friends and sceptics or mockers. It was a foretaste, at a crude and simple level, of many later experiences. The citadel of English prejudice was breached only slowly, and never completely. The story was one of the irresistible force meeting the immovable mass.

Balliol was the starting-point of a career; "they taught me to think", was Namier's later generous tribute to that unique institution. During the next few years, he was gradually shaking off, on vacation visits, the ties of allegiance that bound him to family and to Central Europe. He changed his name by deed-poll—twice: first to Naymier, then, being dissatisfied with the un-English spelling to Namier: and he acquired British nationality. By 1912, after a flirtation with the seventeenth-century Puritans (whose attraction did not last long), he had succumbed to the lure of the British Empire. Before 1914 he was already preparing for a book on "The Imperial Problem during the American Revolution".

Compared with the beginnings, the remainder of Namier's career seems relatively plain sailing, and is well known. A short period of military service in 1914-15 was followed by employment in one of the political intelligence departments, which badly needed his specialized knowledge of Central Europe, and then in the Foreign Office. An interlude of teaching at Oxford; and then three years of business and journalism in Vienna and Prague, with the avowed intention of making enough money to finance further historical research—a period of which he rarely spoke in detail, though he was known to boast mildly of a financial expertise beyond the scope of most academics and intellectuals.

The return to England in 1925 opened the period of his greatest financial stringency, when he had to live on is own resources and on limited grants; but this was also the period of his greatest historical creativity, which produced *The Structure of Politics* and *England in the Age of the American Revolution*, published in 1929 and 1930. It was also at this time, in 1929, that he first became associated with the Jewish Agency in London, as its political secretary. Finally, in 1931, his appointment as Professor of Modern History in Manchester brought him for the first time academic recognition and financial security.

The development of Namier's opinions makes an interesting sociological as well as psychological study. Like nearly all the intelligent young in Central and Eastern Europe, he was drawn to "socialism", without any very clear definition of the term. The seeds were sown in boyhood by an intelligent tutor, also a polonized Jew, who achieved some distinction in political journalism, and by early hero-worship of Pilsudski, the implications of whose brand of national socialism had not yet been revealed. But the socialism imbibed by the adolescent Namier had a peculiar stamp. As Lady Namier records,

> The general political and economic assumptions were Marxist, but the urgent concern was with agrarian reform—the righting of the dispossessed native Ruthenian peasantry's wrongs.

JULIA NAMIER:
Lewis Namier.
347pp. Oxford University Press. £4.25.

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The cause of the Ruthenian (or Ukrainian) peasant majority of East Galicia, and the attempt to save them from the fate—which befell them—of annexation by Poland, which was the chief preoccupation of Namier's period of service in the Foreign Office and at the Peace Conference, earned him the undying hostility of the Polish nationalists, and helped to complete his breach with his family.

It is significant that the first oppressed people with whom the young Namier identified himself were not the Jews but the Ruthenians. It is more significant—for this bias remained with him for life—that they were peasants, not urban dwellers. Namier's mature political thinking, as he more than once proclaimed, revolved around the holding of land: political struggles were struggles for the possession of land.

But this feeling went deeper still. When Namier entered L.S.E., in 1907, he duly enrolled in the Fabian Society, and met the now famous leading Fabians of the day. But this was not his milieu. As he walked the sordid streets of Central London, he was overpowered by "perplexing culinary stenches, spiced with coal dust", and saw "the bleary faces and misshapen bodies of nondescript women". The miseries of starved and land-hungry peasants he could understand and pity. The misery of urban poverty was a horror that passed his understanding, eluded his sympathy, and excited only revulsion.

The years in Oxford transformed him, in more than legal status, into a loyal British subject. It does not need to be stressed how much he still remained a foreigner, in outward aspect and manner, in his knowledge of Europe, in many of his habits of thought. But, with the zeal and thoroughness of the newcomer, he set out to assimilate and to make his own the fundamental assumptions and attitudes of the society to which he had given his allegiance. With the approach of war, hatred of the Germans, endemic—not without reason—among the Slavs of Central and Eastern Europe, came to reinforce and stimulate his British patriotism. By 1914, in so far as this could be achieved by conviction and deliberate choice, he was a devoted member of the British establishment of that still imperial epoch.

It fitted into this picture that he should have immersed himself in English history, and have taken as his chosen field the great period of the unchallenged pre-eminence in English society and government of the land-holding aristocracy. This choice also influenced the sectors of contemporary English society to which he most naturally and eagerly sought access. Some rather unfair fun has been poked at Namier's addiction to the British landowning classes. He met some of them when he sought access to the hitherto untapped resources of their family archives. Mrs. Dugdale, A. J. Balfour's niece, whom he met during the First World War and with whom he worked at the Foreign Office, became a firm friend, and helped to ease his way into the society of the English countryside. Incidentally, she, earlier than he, became a fervent Zionist.

Though any label attached to so many-sided and complex a figure is liable to mislead, it seems proper to call Namier a conservative historian. In his two major works, he was the chronicler and analyst of a ruling class. He was not one to gloss over its defects or abuses; but he admired its effectiveness; he admired any system which, however oddly and paradoxically, worked, and preserved order and civilization. He took little account of the turbulence bubbling beneath the surface of life in the cities, which was to erupt just at the end of his period. Richard Cobb recalls a student who told Namier that he thought of doing research on the Sans-Culottes, and was met by the question: "Why are you interested in those bandits?" One catches an echo of the old disgust at the sight of urban squalor. Still, relating to the group which sparked off so mighty an historical conflagration, it was an odd reaction.

It was perhaps the tiredness and disillusionment of old age which led him to a more and more outspokenly elitist view of history. The rudeness of students who harshly attacked a paper he had read at a seminar in Oxford in the 1950s, combined with the rudeness of a British Railways ticket inspector provoked bitter reflections on the "new vulgarians" and the destruction of urbane living. Some years earlier he had written:

> Nazism, from the very outset so far as the Jews are concerned, starts with the worst characteristic of what is usually described as Bolshevism—disregard of the rights of persons and property, and the joy of humiliating people of higher standing and education than their tormentors.

One shrinks a little from the comment when one reflects that the vast majority of the Jews who went to the gas-chambers—or of the Russians who went to Stalin's camps—were not people of "standing and education" in Namier's sense.

The famous charge that Namier "took the mind out of history" is true only in one strictly limited sense. For Namier, common sense and enlightened self-interest were, and should be, the motive forces of history. He had the traditional conservative mistrust of abstract ideals; the invocation of abstractions like "democracy", "socialism", or "self-determination" seemed to him empty and dangerous. His major excursion into European history—the others were brilliant occasional essays on limited topics—was a slim volume on the revolutions of 1848, which started life as a British Academy lecture in 1944. Though much expanded from the lecture, it remained in essence an incomplete fragment, without summing-up and without conclusions. Tribute was paid to peasant discontent and to the forces of nationalism. But only scorn was reserved for the ideologues in Paris or Frankfurt, who dreamt of toppling thrones and reviving the principles of the French Revolution. The very title, *The Revolution of the Intellectuals*, indicated the character of the fiasco. The moral, implicit here, more explicitly expressed elsewhere, was clear: the pursuit of political ideals spelt the end, not the beginning, of political wisdom.

It is nevertheless tempting to believe that Namier's youthful idealism, driven underground in the pursuit of his historical studies, surfaced again in his mature years in his devolution to Jewry and to the creation of Israel as a national unit in a world of nations. Namier's Zionism was for many years his central and overriding preoccupation. Yet its course was neither smooth nor simple. Namier's first association with the Zionist organization in 1929 was short-lived, and ended in a quarrel which has never been documented on either side; though, when he referred to the Executive as "an absurd group", he was evidently condemning its methods and perhaps some of its policies, not its aims or ideals. The crisis of Jewry in the 1930s brought him back, and both then and throughout the Jewish agony of the Second World War he identified himself wholly and unreservedly with the Jewish people, and gave himself unsparingly to the cause of Israel.

After the war, he was uneasy at some of the methods by which the Israeli state established itself (twenty years earlier he had indulged the dream of Israel as a British Dominion); and when, in 1947, his closest friend and supporter among the Zionist leaders, Chaim Weizmann, expressed shocked and uncompromising disapproval of his Christian baptism and marriage, the breach was difficult to heal. Eleven years later, Namier and his wife visited Israel for the first and only time. He was profoundly moved by his reception. He was now an aged and ailing man; and any ambiguity in his divided loyalties to Christianity and Jewry melted away in the mood of warmth and reconciliation. It was a deeply-felt leavetaking of a central episode in his career.

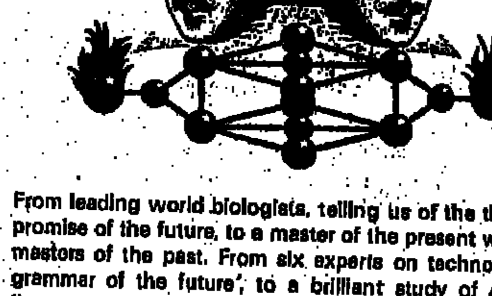
Lady Namier fairly enough disclaims any call to assess Namier's work as an historian. But in the world of scholarship in which he chiefly moved the question has to be raised. The devil's advocate may have some searching points to make. Namier's two major works on English history have revised our view, probably for good, of certain aspects of the political scene in a span of the eighteenth century. But what the volumes contain is a series of essays. However bright and penetrating the illumination they provide on chosen topics, they do not add up to a history of England in the period; nor do they place the limited period to which they relate in the perspective of what went before and what came after. The analysis is static. The sense of the unending flow of history is missing. Namier is a great historian—so much cannot be gainsaid. But is he, like Acton, a great historian who has written no history?

Much nonsense has been talked about Namier's "method"; he has, it is said, "namierized history". His originality consisted in the systematic thoroughness with which he investigated the affiliations and backgrounds of a group of individuals. The method justified itself by the illumination it enabled him to provide on a single institution, whose workings were governed by, or reflected in, the attitudes of these individuals. It was not study of history. It limited sphere, and tions and also its dang devoted his last years prise—a vast encyclopa bers of Parliament of whose value has yet to strated. Bricks are imp pile of bricks is not should the master-builder time in a brick-field: nemesis awaits the seeks to expunge ide historical process.

These doubts, which ity can resolve, in no mate the melancholy British scholars kept arm's length and, thr working life, refused him to the inner sanctum of When he stood for a All Souls' in 1912, a major fellows, as Pollard unpublished letter, " race", and two other were elected. Revulsion unconventional and rather than antisemitism ular, was probably the well-integrated British 1912, would not have discrimination. That was ago. It is less excusable later 1920s, when he was on his masterpiece in financial conditions, no lege was willing to open him. It is almost inconce after the Second World War height of his powers and should have been twice in Oxford for chairs of History and of Internation tions. A conscience-strick sity did indeed confer on than one honour and But these were honours awarded to outsiders.

Namier was an angular ity, relentless and somet bearing in argument. nature with acute powers tion, he nevertheless beca mounted on his hobby-hor moment, impervious to the of the listener; and he that constant reiteration counter-productive. Yet all not weigh, or should weighed, in the balance magnitude and quality of ments. He towered abo temporaries. His writings imperfect tribute to his stature. His widow's attests his stature as a human

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CHOSLOVAKIA

Dreams and nightmares

1. Writers in revolt in 1967

HAMSIK:
Against Rulers
ed by D. Orpington.
Hutchinson. £2.

books have been published West about the dream that slovakia represented for a ths in 1968; some have also to describe the bureau nightmare it had been under and which it has now become again under Husák. In *Against Rulers*, however, e perhaps the only book to with that nightmare as it was experienced from within.

Hamšík was appointed editor of the Czech Writers' weekly journal *Literární* in 1967, when things were heading towards a clash between the writers on the one hand e political leadership—or, as Hamšík calls it, the party ruling —on the other hand. Expression of the general discontent with the country was run were singly finding their way into es of the paper, bringing on interventions by the censors, which in turn aggravated the ation. The situation was a one: the writers and journalists were being blamed for causing what they reported.

culminating point came at Writers' Congress in June 1967, several participants, among three editors of *Literární*, disregarded possible consequences of such frankness and, looking over the moral, social, economic morass, told the what was on their minds. reaction was not long in coming. Although the critics clearly with the approval of the of the union, the party ship claimed that it was a conspiracy organized by the people *Literární Noviny*. The were suppressed, the three expelled from the party, disciplinary proceedings started against writers, and Czechoslovakia's most prestigious journal (with an average circulation of 120,000 copies) was taken away from the Writers' Union and transferred to the Ministry of Culture. It was only after Novotný's downfall the following year that the writers got it back (with the name changed to *Literární Listy*), and the editorial staff returned to their old offices.

Mr. Hamšík has used the framework of this sequence of events to provide unusual insights into the machinery of pressure politics and the inner conflicts in an authoritarian state. The notion that the East European communist parties are monolithic bodies is long gone; it is not easy, though, for outside observers to recognize the nature and actual size of the cracks.

What emerges here is a picture of disillusioned idealists who watch an incompetent regime squandering the achievements of a cause to which they have devoted their best efforts and who are further embittered by its failure to live up to the socialist ethic it is so fond of preaching. Facing them are the Party bosses and bureaucrats, tired, irritable, and afraid of incurring the wrath of Comrade Number One. When all else fails, they do not hesitate to use the uncontrollable power which lies in their hands. But until then they prefer to rule with a semblance of consent and try to achieve their ends by a corrupting manipulation of the various interests in a society which is nominally classless, but which is in fact strictly compartmentalized.

No wonder that the deft apparatchiks interpreted open criticism or dissent only in terms of conspiracy. From this point, it is amusing to realize from Mr. Hamšík's account how much of what happened at that memorable congress was the result of coincidence, even bungling, and how the most courageous speakers were in fact nervous and uncertain of themselves. But one sees clearly why they could not keep silent any more.

The most illuminating parts of the book are those dealing with the working of censorship, a Russian import, which, as Mr. Hamšík suggests, was in Czechoslovakia combined with some indigenous traditions and brought to a mind-crippling perfection seldom encountered elsewhere. Very little has been revealed about this obnoxious instrument of totalitarian regimes, one of the reasons being that its very existence is always kept secret and any mention of censorship is itself censored.

Mr. Hamšík's detailed account of the interminable and exhausting haggling with censors and party officials over mere sentences and words shows indeed why the question of censorship acquired a symbolic importance for Czech writers. They considered literary freedom to be a part of the wider freedoms to which in their view the whole population should be entitled.

It speaks well for the author that, though brought up in this climate, he managed to overcome the pernicious self-control to which a prolonged exposure to censorship often leads. There is no need to read between the lines: the description of the events of 1967 is factual and frank. (The fact that Mr. Hamšík wrote the book during the short-lived freedom of 1968 no doubt played an important part.) Except for a few mistakes, the English translation actually improves on the verbose and sometimes repetitive Czech original. It was also a good idea to include some of the speeches made at the Congress.

The introduction by W. L. Webb of *The Guardian* is excellent. Unlike some other Western journalists who followed the Czech intellectuals' struggle, he was quick to realize that when they talked of freedom and democracy they did not at all mean a return to capitalism, and that from their particular contribution to European humanism a useful lesson could be drawn for intellectuals anywhere facing an immobile power structure, be it Stalinist or just commercial.

2. Political purges of the 1950s

PELIKAN (Editor):
Czechoslovak Political Trials,
1954
Macdonald, £6.

peculiar merit of this report, compared with the personal s of Czechoslovak political and their aftermath by such persons as Artur London, Loebl, Josefa Slánská and Šlingová (see the *TLS* of 1969), is that it is the work commission of inquiry, set up the Central Committee of the munist Party of Czechoslovakia, which had access to the es of the Central Committee, documents held personally by ex- and Party First Secretary Novotný and ex-First ary Rudolf Slánský, and to a number of persons figuring in trials themselves. As such, it the story from a diametrically opposite standpoint and pre- so to speak, the backstage

striking fact is that the " narrative so precisely con to the subjective versions we read earlier. It confirms the of confessions extracted by interrogation, beatings, con in the dark, torture by and thirst, the inculcation of for family, the planting of pigeons, subtle confrontations, the rest; and it overwhelmingly the grotesquely theatrical of the whole business: the ation of a scenario, the casting of performers, the learning of parts, the careful rehearsals, the briefing of judges and prosecutors, and all the other concomitants of direction and production, including the timing of the presentation and well-planned advance publicity.

The report pulls no punches. The guilty men, from the three presidents concerned downwards, are named and their culpability is assessed. The sinister role of the Russian "advisers" is bluntly described. The dishonesty and cynicism of virtually the entire party leadership is nakedly exposed. "The mechanism of manufacturing trials", the report asserts, "was the ultimate expression of the manipulation of society by the top political group."

But this book does more than pile Pelion upon Ossa in condemning the travesty that the political trials so evidently were. It includes a communist's-eye-view of the international backcloth against which the farce was played, an insider's appreciation of internal conditions in Czechoslovakia at the time, and the commission's recommendations for excluding the possibility of a repetition of similar "deformation" of "socialist legality" in the future.

One remains sceptical of the practical efficacy of the safeguards proposed in the report for the prevention of similar judicial illegalities. In the main they rest on the presumption of respect for morality and humanity in the wielders of political power, and in face of the evidence presented in this book that is perhaps a dubious assumption. Like Dubček's Party Programme of April, 1968, the recommendations read more like aspirations than guarantees of success.

The report incorporates a great amount of detail about individual personalities. Gustav Husák emerges as a stubborn, articulate and courageous individual, and it is easy to believe that he accepted his present role out of sheer ambition and a misplaced belief that he alone could ride the whirlwind. It is positively confirmed that President Svoboda owed his rehabilitation in 1956 to Khrushchev personally. President Gottwald is shown as a strong man run to seed; and, predictably, Antonín Novotný receives no coat of whitewash.

Dr. Jiří Pelikán, in 1968 chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Czechoslovak National Assembly and director-general of Czechoslovak Television, has written a preface and a postscript to the report. Both he and the commission which drafted the report appear to have faith that the existing structures and constitutions of the Communist Parties of Eastern Europe can be adapted and improved to become workable instruments of the social idealism they still insistently profess. The evidence they here present is less than conclusive.

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In search of an audience

JOHN WIENERS:
Nerves
Unnumbered pages. Cape Goliard. £1.50.

JAMES DICKEY:
The Eye-Beaters, Blood, Victory, Madness, Buckhead and Mercy
63pp. Hamish Hamilton. £1.25.

RICHARD WILBUR:
Walking to Sleep
79pp. Faber and Faber. £1.50.

The modern movement in American poetry has been coloured from the start by an impulse to subvert the establishment; but particularly since the "beat poets" made their impact on the cultural scene in the United States, poetry has become a popgun for the young to aim at the supposedly fixed orders of family and society. Recitation, in which the poet's life style matters more than the style of his work have grown commonplace. Even when the verse is not set to music, the meaning of the lines seems of less interest to the Vietnam generation than the evocative tone of the words or the shock effect of the imagery. It is ironical that this anti revivalist preaching the religion they despise could serve as the model for what these listeners often admire.

This condition would be less tiresome if it affected only the spontaneous poets and their friends. But there is an ecology of literary talent: and when the environment fails, the talent withers. What American poets need today is the sense of an audience. Too many genuine, modest poets feel they are delivering their lines to an empty theatre. Yet the readers do exist, even if one excludes from that category the editors, reviewers, and others for whom poetry is part of a job. But the readers are also thinly dispersed over a continent. Some of them seldom meet anybody who shares their taste. In university towns they are less anomalous, but there they live in the shadow of scholars and students whose special subject is literature—and to them poetry is something to be examined on.

A stable body of judicious, sympathetic readers is something else again. For many writers it is indispensable to their survival. The size of the body has nothing to do with its effectiveness. Half-a-dozen true readers would be ample, so long as they make the poet feel his work refreshes their life, so long as they palpably believe in the value of poetry. The Fugitives operated in this way for John Crowe Ransom; Black Mountain College offered a haven to Robert Creeley.

Unfortunately, the sense of an audience is independent of the other attributes of a writer. Today the poorest talents in America may root themselves in the richest loam. So numerous are the aspirants to quasi-literary (or radical-activist) distinction that simply by exchanging opportunities for coming out in print, or by opening their little magazines to one another, they create the impression of a thriving literary movement. Anyone who hears much poetry read by the under-forties must find new point in the lag from *Iuvenal: Semper ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam?*

The man of talent yearns in this climate unless his self-confidence approaches arrogance. The listener he needs are harder than ever for him to feel in touch with, since they are scattered among those who neither see the felicities of a writer nor follow his sense. If he still wishes to practise his art, he turns coslive, falls back upon prelosity, self-imitation, translation. What he wants besides talent is the ambition that compels a cyclo to form itself around him. His work must reverberate constantly from a familiar sounding board. Wallace Stevens could create all the machinery within his mind, and much of his poetry deals with it. But the poet of a more genial cast wants at least the illusion that his chosen few are volunteers, or that his poems, like those of Pindar and Thomas Gray, are *phonanta synetoisin*.

The books by Richard Wilbur, James Dickey, and John Wieners may illustrate this argument better than they illustrate the value of poetry. *Nerves* will provoke agreeable reveries in those who get a psychedelic jolt from phrases like "afternoon's patience for drank twilight to halo drawn's root cart". Life has let Mr. Wieners down; love has brought him desolation. "All the men I wanted were married to others", he writes. As he keeps harping on thwarted perversities against a backdrop of decaying cities, one begins to think of urban sprawl as a sexual pun.

But the appeal of these poems on the level of language remains valid. Mr. Wieners has several shrewd ways of tormenting syntax: referring pronouns far back to forgotten antecedents, failing to repeat key words in parallel expressions, playing on the dirty or drug-culture meaning of common words, modulating from flat and easy speech near the opening of a poem to gaudy, tantalizing incoherence towards the end. Poets better endowed than Mr. Wieners might enjoy playing with some of his devices.

The most enviable feature of his work is its assurance. Mr. Wieners clearly knows whom he is writing for; he is used to the kind of appreciation that one friend gives him on the wrapper of this book and other friends have published elsewhere. With their backing he can indulge in his fantasies of martyrdom and sound convinced if not convincing. His book has drive, character, life (or life-in-death); and no poetry can reach far without these attributes. Unfortunately, it is also a pool of banal emotions.

In *The Eye-Beaters*, Mr. Dickey displays a style that seems daring or difficult while looking inversion. It is founded on the exclamatory sentence, treated with an expansiveness that makes one long for Whitman and a violence that makes one wince for Hopkins. To suggest intensity of feeling he repeats words often and erratically, as if in a stammer of ecstasy. This does not mean that the words are carefully chosen. To distract one from his lack of grace, Mr. Dickey makes a showy distribution of words on the page, to look like elaborate stanza forms with touches of concrete poetry. Since these shapes have little foundation in rhythm, they are largely arbitrary. But Mr. Dickey often likes to end lines so as to break normal syntactic bonds: "made/up", "middle/Age" "over/Other houses". Sometimes this habit becomes expressive.

In effect, Mr. Dickey tramples on the slogan of "fit audience though few" and reveals a degree of ambition that would raise a claque for him in an underground station. The loudest, most visible effects, clearly designed to gather the biggest, most miscellaneous audience, are the standard elements of his work. He has no sense of the ludicrous to warn him against lines like, "O parents great things can be released / From your left-handed son's left hand!" His greed for heroic postures leads him to deal with themes that are both sensational and grotesque. In an eagerness to retain every possible listener, he cannot relax his noisy, panting style but treats each experience as climactic. What looks like confidence that he is carrying his audience with him is really a fear that he may be losing touch.

If great poets require ... ences, a good poet depe... fiarly on a good audience ... man who got strong ... praise at the start of ... filters at the age that ... duce his deepest work, ... wants is discriminating ... loyal readers. Modesty ... cure his malaise; more ... the cause. During the ... doubt his minor tempt... pursue the current of ... taste, however hostile to ... His major temptation ... contempt for his work ... up. Only if he can ... dangers, cling to his ... ter, drive himself to ... dandy about what mo... presses him, can he ... slump into a kind of ...

Mr. Wilbur, in *Walking to ...* reveals talent of a ... order from that of Mr. ... Mr. Dickey. He has ... trol of verbal patterns, the ... words, the rhythms of ... has intelligence, learning ... wisdom. But to these he ... add something like the ... self-assurance of his inferi...

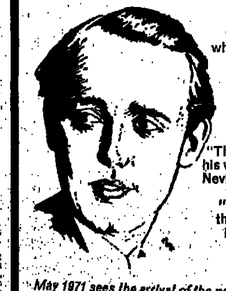
The truth is that Mr. ... never allowed his gifts the ... they deserve. He has shown ... leash whenever the creatures ... near the onlooker. An ... simile, unobtrusive though ... applied to a boy feeding ... he reads: "The left hand ... mother-bird in flight/Bring... sandwich." It also ... sound of tanks approaching ... wartime, "like the clean ... monstrous throat". ... image snaps at the ... Wilbur's tact would not ... as accurately and expr... represents the leaves of ... green countlessness" and ... only constellations as "... appointments of the ... brilliant descriptive ... never stretched so far as to ... the poet at the risk of ... reader. Perhaps they might ... Wilbur's humour (two ... satire fail) irradiates his ... word play. In "Seed ... poem that Herrick could ... prove, it gives the most ... humanity to the birth of ... But sometimes wit should ... These hints are not meant ... that the poet should trans... self into another person. ... mean he should be more ... should let his audience ... whoever he decides to be.

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said the hotel manager's wife
when asked how she could bear to
live there. True: there was a fine bay,
all hills and atmosphere; white
sand, and bush down to the sea's edge;
oyster-boats, too, and Maori
fishermen with Scottish names (she
ran off with one that autumn).
As for me, I walked on the beach;
it was too cold to swim. My
seven-year-old collected shells
and was bitten by sandflies;
my four-year-old paddled, until
a mad seagull jetted down
to jab its claws and beak into
his head. I had already
decided to leave the country.

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esperately nard

MOSSMAN:
...dley Head. £1.75.

...is by no means an unqualified... James Mossman's novel ...er book than has been com... ...allowed. Faintly autobio... ...perhaps (the central figure ...eign correspondent) and ... a persistent edgy depres... ...concerns a group of people ...s are approaching points ... Much of the action takes ...Hongkong, where Dan Fen... ...ng with other journalists. ...the riots in addition to ... occasional trip to ...p report on the fighting ...Fenwick is an experienced— ...battle-weary—reporter; his ...his defensive cynicism, is ...a man who has seen it all: ...ual violence, the squalor, the ...believed seediness of human ...which sells newspapers and ...salary. In England his ...wife is recuperating from ...breakdown in a village ...also the home of Maslyn ...the agent of an actress ...Sally Maine who has become ...d with Fenwick while on ...location in Hongkong Fenwick's colleague, Andy Burns, completes the novel's emotional grid: he has just discovered that he is dying of leukemia and wants to have a child by Fenwick's wife.

In synopsis the whole thing seems more than a little contrived: indeed it is scarcely possible to ignore the neatly circular aspect which makes the characters' lives rather too obviously interactive: the sort of engineering which, in a poor thriller, gives rise to a series of improbable events which will leave everyone conveniently under suspicion. In its particulars, though, *Lifelines* possesses a degree of harrowing accuracy. Fenwick, especially, is afflicted by the weariness and defensive callousness of a man at the end of his tether, constantly observing the suffering of others, hounded by his own disappointments and acts of betrayal, he is fast reaching the point where a complete lack of commital—the refusal to care—will be his only means of survival. His desperation—and that of others—is conveyed with an apt and effective restraint which does much to compensate for the heavy-handed devices which bring about the characters' emotional interdependence.

gy-bargy

Y G. CRAWFORD:
...SS. The Mrs. Unguentine
...Cape. £1.25.

...Crawford's first novel, ...was a delightful, off-beat, ...ot which described the col... ...financial empire of the car... ...proprietor of such enterprises ...Emperor's Feast Drive-In ...lounge, where the ham... ...extended from the lowly ...burger right up to the mighty ... After its publication ...ago, *Gascoyne* was soon ...by *Travel Notes*, which ...ching of a let-down, and ...nearly four years by *Log ...S. the Mrs. Unguentine*.

...book is short, extremely ...ere are less than a hundred ...printed text, containing ...farm less than 30,000 words. ...is set on an ocean-going ...carrying barge, sailed by ...ne and his wife, the ... They sail for forty years, ...where, never seeing land, ...meeting with each other by ...of written messages left in ...table parts of the boat. ...ces grow in the middle of ...sycamores, elms, oaks, ...tanuts; maples, willows. ...these Unguentine builds an ...glass dome. Mrs. Unguen... ...phantom pregnancy, Mr. ...leays overboard. Otherwise, ...om some energetic writing ... Crawford, nothing much ...ens.

...me was a funny book in ...ses of the word—there was ...ster who had an octopus's ...growing out of one ear. In ...Notes and now in *Log* the ...is played up at the expense ...comic. This is a pity, be... ...r. Crawford is very good on ...orous side, wherens on the ...he tends to be mechanical ...ative. One easy trick that ...for getting odd effects is to ...lists of disparate objects, ...the things that the Unguen... ...up from the sea: "A fine ...silverware, an alarm clock, a ...the lantern, several volumes of ...clopedia."

...is also some heavy reliance ...surrealist visual art of the ...half of this century. Mrs. ...uline, for example, paints eyes ...eyelids, so that when her eyes ...et they look as though they ...blinkingly open. A striking ...certainly, but was it not in ...Jean Cocteau's films? Then ...are the Dali-esque scenes ...which the barge floats— ...tumuli, wreckage of aircraft disasters, the split-open suitcases, the dead, the limbs". Another trick of the surrealists, Magritte and Chirico in particular, was to show familiar objects in unfamiliar settings—an armchair in the street, for example, or a tree growing inside a room. Thus in *Log* a raft floats by with a brand-new electric stove, and there is not merely a tree in a room but a veritable forest on the barge.

There is no doubt of Mr. Crawford's powers of observation or his ability to put into words what he observes. He describes planks of wood "on which the action of waves has raised a nap of soft orange fur and in whose grain there flowed currents and rivers from pool to pool, threaded with tapered sandbanks.". This is sharply focused descriptive writing. But what one begins to have doubts about, on reading his third novel, is the purpose to which the writing is being put—or is it, rather, the lack of purpose?

In *Travel Notes* there was a character called the Painted Woman. To have asked why her name was thus written would obviously have been to miss the point. Would it be to risk such obtuseness if one were to ask, very quietly, what these books are about? The reader clutches desperately at anything that may provide a clue. Is the first sentence of this shrimp of a book—"The name is Unguentine"—meant to remind us of the beginning of that great whale *Moby Dick*, "Call me Ishmael"? Is one right to detect the figure of Coleridge somewhere in the background? Is this odd tale of the sea a kind of Prose of the Modern Mariner? Has the glass dome over the barge's forest anything to do with the stately pleasure one? Probably not, though Mr. Crawford seems to be aiming at the sort of dream atmosphere that characterizes both Coleridge's best-known poems.

Likewise one cannot help noticing that all Mr. Crawford's novels have been about people who have no fixed home and are always on the move. Twice could be coincidence, but three times begins to look like a deliberate plan. Gascoyne hardly ever left his battered old car. *Travel Notes*, as its title indicates, was an account of the voyaging of an anonymous narrator through anonymous territory. Now the Unguentines sail in their leaky barge through unending desolate seas, following a course on maps which show no land. One hesitates to suggest that this might be meant as symbolic of the individual's journey through life or any such hackneyed theme, but a sinking feeling in the stomach suggests that such may be the case.

Full-range fireworks

RICHARD STERN:
1968
209pp Gollancz £1.80.

REYNOLDS PRICE:
Permanent Errors
253pp Chatto and Windus £1.75.

GLYN JONES:
Selected Short Stories
185pp. Dent. £1.50.

SVEN HOLM (Editor):
The Devil's Instrument and other Danish Stories
Translated by Paula Hostrup-Jessen
266pp. Peter Owen. £2.50.

STUART CLOETE:
Three White Swans and other stories
253pp. Collins. £1.50.

Richard Stern's prose is as dazzling as early sunshine in cloudless winter: it makes you blink. "Too clever by half"—that odd and characteristic British snub—might perhaps be thrown at it, but couldn't in the main be made to stick. What the reader gets here is word-play raised to stature and substance, and what the patterns and gyrations are about doesn't perhaps matter all that much, even though Mr. Stern does sometimes seem to get a bit punch-drunk himself in company with his sparring partner, the hazed reader. (Where does it get you to call Shakespeare "clipped, snubbed, shunted, but world-relaxed"?)

Unless you are one of the 600 million Chinese you may, of course, tire rather quickly of fireworks. This means that Mr. Stern is a splendid man to read over short stretches, and so this book, which contains eight short pieces and one short novel, suits his method. The novel, on the perennial American theme of the middle-aged, far-from-stupid man engaged in a Laocoön-type struggle with his own sexuality, is brilliant. The other pieces go fizzingly, too—until the last couple. These are mercifully very short indeed, but nevertheless *1968* would be much better without them.

Reynolds Price's collection is in four parts. The first consists of a group of four interrelated short stories. Next come six quite short autobiographical pieces, largely commemorative, in their differing ways of death and bereavement. Part Three contains one good, grim story in which wife and mistress talk things over, followed by six brief sketches which are enigmatic but disturbing. Lastly there is a novella called "Walking Lessons", set in the winter cold of a Navajo Indian reservation in northern Arizona. This is a study of a people robbed of their own culture and having to make do with the soiled and misunderstood remnants of another. Their plight isn't greatly eased by the presence among them of two American intellectuals whose own problems and mistakes turn them, as figures in the mission field, into fallible creatures unsuited to any commanding role.

Permanent Errors has thematic unity. "Not all the pieces are stories", says Mr. Price in his foreword, "though all are narratives in prose of various gears and gaits and are grouped by kind and concern." His early books had rare quality, and here too he can be impressive, oppressive and disturbing—especially in the novella, which is hard to forget. But the writing is getting to be altogether too self-conscious: manner topples over too often into mannerism.

Glyn Jones's *Selected Short Stories* covers a span of nearly forty years. "Cadi Hughes", for example, comes from the early 1930s. And yet this grim and comic fantasy, describing how the dying Ifan Curiad, assisted by Almighty God who has dropped in to collect him, delivers a parting rebuff to his fussy, domineering wife is very clearly the product of the same poetic inventiveness responsible for "The Boy in the Bucket", dated 1971. In this the boy Ceri, in chapel but inattentive to the Minister, has a nightmare in which one of those buckets shuttling on their cable between pit and pit-mound alarmingly figures. Altogether this is a rich and rewarding collection, marred now and then by Mr. Jones's blurring of the distinction between fancy and imagination.

Sponsored by International PEN and by Unesco, *The Devil's Instrument* is a selection of twenty-one contemporary Danish short stories. Much the oldest contributor is Albert Dam, born in 1880. The youngest two, Dorrit Willumsen and Sven Holm—editor of the volume—were both born in 1940. Some of the stories are realistic and traditional. Others range freely like the health-faddist's chickens and explore the unconscious in fantastic, abstract, or otherwise experimental modes. On the whole, the less ambitious these stories are, the better they succeed, and Anders Bodelsen's "Success" proves the most satisfying in an anthology which introduces many writers who deserve to be better known—and doubtless before long will be.

Polished professionalism gives Stuart Cloete's work that quality of readability and reliability which older generations of readers still sigh for though no longer expect. His backgrounds are usually exotic and always wonderfully varied—there is a good story, for example, about a brutish ex-Nazi who still remains pretty Herrenvolk-ish in spite of the prickly heat of Malaya. Mr. Cloete writes best about Africa. Only one piece in *Three White Swans* has an African setting, but this one, "The Man of God", is much the longest—of novella length, in fact—and much the best. In a modest introduction Mr. Cloete claims "no message other than to entertain". All his stories certainly succeed so far; "The Man of God" has an authority which fixes it in the mind.

Incidental

ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN:
"We Never Make Mistakes"
Translated by Paul W. Blackstock.
100pp. University of South Carolina University Press. Distributed by Feffer and Simons. £2.35.

Following *For the Good of the Cause* (*TLS*, May 14), Paul Blackstock's translation of the other two Solzhenitsyn stories published in *Novy Mir* in 1963 has now been reissued. This edition, itself first published in 1963, contains "An Incident at Krechetovka Station" (the title of the book is taken from the concluding remark of an N.K.V.D investigator in this story) and "Matryona's House", together with a preface, introduction, glossary, and a few illustrations to make up an elegant though expensive volume.

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£1.20 net

Edward Arnold

Intellectuals in brown or black shirts

ALASTAIR HAMILTON:
The Appeal of Fascism
312pp. Anthony Blond. £3.

Alastair Hamilton's study strikingly recalls Jürgen Rühle's *Literatur und Revolution* of 1961. Both authors set themselves a panoptic task: no less than a survey of the involvement of major writers and intellectuals in different countries in every facet of one of the principal totalitarian seductions of the age, communism in the one case, fascism in the second. Mr. Hamilton is a young historian and has been justly praised for the breadth of his enterprise. Though his book is not over-long, it proposes to cover the appeal of fascism, Nazism, and diverse forms of right-wing authoritarianism for writers and intellectuals in France, Germany, Italy, and England between, roughly, the Dreyfus Affair and the end of the Second World War.

Mr. Hamilton is confident, moreover, that the job can be done most usefully without the constraints of any theoretical analysis of fascism itself, and without any stringent discriminations between the multiple nuances of totalitarian, elitist, and racist movements in twentieth-century Europe. As he sees it, the whole fatal adventure was, certainly in regard to the artists and thinkers involved, a hodgepodge of opportunism, vanity, momentary aberration, and sheer illusion. "There were, in short, a hundred reasons" why men of obvious distinction put on a brown or a black shirt, "and there was no one rule that regulated them any more than there is any one rule by which we can judge them".

This absence of a theoretical framework serves Mr. Hamilton well. He can move with breathtaking speed across complex series of events. He can string names together and appeal to purely chronological or pragmatic criteria to demonstrate what he regards as salient. He can, at all times, and with frequent justification, cite the irreducible opacity of the individual case, the implausibility of any general postulates where so much singular folly or blindness is at work. Eighty pages are allotted to the intricate history of German literary, philosophical life under Hitler; less than a hundred to the entire spectrum of French reaction, as it extends from the Byzantine fastidiousness of Benda to the thuggery of Doriot. There is no chapter on Spain. The treatment of right-wing sensibility in England, though it must comprise some of the dominant figures of modern English literature, is a mere short canter. It is heavily dependent on fuller analyses such as John R. Harrison's *The Reactionaries* (1966).

Mr. Hamilton's strength lies in anecdote, in a cool eye for the telling snapshot. Malaparte dying with the Pope's personal blessing and leaving his villa in Capri to the Chinese government; the outrage of the Swedish Academy when Pirandello contributed his Nobel medal to Mussolini's drive for gold and silver; Chicherin's visit to d'Annunzio in the summer of 1922, based on the absurd notion that the conqueror of Fiume might form a left-wing block against an increasingly bourgeois fascism—all these episodes spring briskly to life. How many will remember that Arturo Toscanini stood as an unsuccessful fascist candidate in the 1919 national elections, or that Gottfried Benn was medical officer at Edith Cavell's execution? And how instructive it is to recall that Sartre most probably owed his release from a German p.o.w. camp to the good offices of Drieu La Rochelle. It is, in fact, in the twilight zone between personal mendacity and political farce that Mr. Hamilton is most acute. His account of goings on in the Republic of Salò (the macabre epilogue to the Duce's rule) or of the end of German occupation in Paris, is often shrewd and persuasive.

Unfortunately, however, the book as a whole is slipshod and shallow. There are numerous small errors, some of which, particularly where titles and dates are concerned, may simply reflect haste. But others, such as the belief that Ossietzky was a Jew, are more substantial. There are constant omissions of points which would be crucial to Mr. Hamilton's purpose: he speaks of Goebbels's attitude to literature without realizing, it would appear, that Goebbels had written a novel in which these very attitudes and the complex links between Russian nihilism and pre-Nazism are set out. Péguy, an absolutely key figure in any attempt to grasp the moral climate of the French right, is not even alluded to. A perfunctory account of Lucien Rebatet leaves wholly unmentioned the fact that this killer, while in the death cell, wrote *Les Deux étendards*. It is precisely the coexistence in this one man of a fascist hooligan and of the creator of what may well be the greatest, most humanely tempered, French novel since Proust, that poses the deep enigmas of complicity, of motive, which Mr. Hamilton claims to be analysing.

Mr. Hamilton's bibliography is not only scandalously thin—Conor Cruise O'Brien's masterly study of Yeats's politics goes unmentioned, there is no awareness whatever of Carlo Emilio Gadda's *Eros e Priapo*, the most searching p[...] examination yet of Italian f[...] but also ungenerous. It se[...] that Mr. Hamilton's refe[...] Gustave Le Bon derives [...] McClelland's *The French* [...] notice of the book is ext[...] Mr. Hamilton's preface, but [...] itself goes unacknowledge[...] examples could be multipl[...]

Objections of this order [...] petty, but they point to [...] inadequacy of judgment a[...] ship. It is simply fatuous [...] a Gaullist Paul Claudel, [...] the notorious "Hymn to [...] Pétain". The treatment of [...] or not informed Germans ha[...] ledge of the concentration an[...] camps—surely a decisive fa[...] considering the stance of the [...] gentsia—is brief and superf[...] the point of distortion. [...] reference made to Céline's [...] *au bout de la nuit* (" he was [...] and won the *Prix Renaudot* [...] gests that Mr. Hamilton has [...] neither the immense influence [...] work, its crucial locus in any [...] discussion of the totalitarian [...] nation, nor very much of the [...] plicated history of Céline's [...] Mr. Hamilton alludes loftily [...] "'anti-Jewish bias' which [...] Harrison claims to detect in the [...] poems" of T. S. Eliot. "Cl[...] detect"? How naive and [...] descending can we be? The [...] plexity of the issue, ranging a[...] from *Gerontion* and the 19[...] tures right to the *Notes Towards* [...] *Definition of Culture* is evident [...] so is its reality. Has Mr. Ha[...] troubled to read Mr. Eliot's [...] criteria of a Christian culture [...] ordered Europe?

There is energy in *The Ap[peal of]* *Fascism*, and intelligence. [...] a measure of carelessness [...] tension to which Mr. H[...] who will surely do significa[...] —may one day look back with [...] malaise.

The meteoric Max

R. W. K. PATERSON:
The Nihilistic Egoist: Max Stirner
322pp. Oxford University Press for the University of Hull. £3.50.

Max Stirner's major claim to fame has always seemed to be the fury he aroused in the acerbic breast of Karl Marx. R. W. K. Paterson's notably calm and thorough account of the life, ideas and lack of influence of Max Stirner does justice to the part played by "Saint Max" in shaping Marx's mature thought; but it also discusses Stirner's place as an existentialist, his role as a precursor of Nietzsche, and his reputation as an anarchist political theorist. The curious flavour of Stirner's career is especially well caught by Mr. Paterson's book. Stirner was no star but a comet which emerged from the desultory gloom, shone brightly for a season, and then returned to the darkness. The listless, impoverished, and emotionally remote schoolteacher had one thing to say and only thing only; in *Der Einzige und sein Eigenthum* he said it, and then fell silent.

But what it was that he had to say is none too clear, and it must be admitted that Mr. Paterson himself is less than wholly lucid when he comes to sum up. His final chapters leave us unsure whether Stirner's philosophical "playing" should be taken seriously or dismissed as excessively incoherent, even in the post-Hegelian context. An author who claims Humpty-Dumpty's authority over language runs obvious risks; to assign whatever meaning the "Unique One" chooses to assign to his words and ideas is to assign the "Unique One" himself to a solipsistic silence. Such wilfulness suggests that Stirner's failure to secure a lasting audience is all too easily explained. The problem of attaching a clear sense to Stirner's nihilistic and egoistic utterances is exacerbated, as Mr. Paterson points out, by the fact that *Der Einzige* is avowedly barren of practical implications. The "Unique One" might well be incarnated in a hard-up schoolteacher whose two failed marriages betrayed his inability to make contact with the world; if such a man was the creator of all he surveyed, and owned a will which knew no impediments, what could count as success or failure in drawing the implications of Stirner's creed?

Indeed, the great strength of Mr. Paterson's case lies in his repeated demonstrations of how little follows in practice from Stirner's views; Stirner's nihilism is so far-reaching that its main implication is that no implication is worth drawing. So Stirner is no true precursor of Nietzsche; in spite of his transcending morality and his claim to exist beyond good and evil, Nietzsche wants to bring a strengthened, aristocratic moral order into the world. The Superman desires to overcome his present self; but Stirner's "Unique One" sees no more reason to overcome his present self than to do anything else. Equally, Stirner's place as an existentialist has a kind of consistency which is denied both Kierkegaard and Sartre; they, in the end, demand choices, leaps of faith, commitment. But the "Unique One" sees no reason to be committed to anything at all; if everything is as absurd as he and subsequent existentialists agree it to be, then the leap of faith is just as absurd as anything else. Naturally, this affirmation of the pointlessness of absolutely everything makes Stirner an unlikely political theorist, and one of Mr. Paterson's most successful chapters demonstrates just how strained commentators have been in trying to assimilate him to the anarchist tradition.

If there are complaints to be levelled against Mr. Paterson, they must be on the score of wondering why he (or we) should bother with Stirner. On the face of it, the obscurity which overtook the author and his book was more than justified, and although Mr. Paterson's book is far from dreary, its protagonist is close to being just that. Yet *Der Einzige* made an immense stir when it first appeared; Marx and Engels wasted a great deal of ink and effort on the book; at this distance from the scene it is not altogether easy to see why. Was it more than a provincial scandal; is its interest more than historical? Mr. Paterson seems uncertain.

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[T]he periegetic paragon

[PAUSA]NIAS:
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Paperback, 85p each.

[...]ing case was recently made [...]e pages for the sociological [...]e of old guidebooks. By [...]es and omissions, it was [...]r moral assumptions and [...]ne preferences, they yield [...] made to yield) a whole [...] unconscious but highly [...] material about the tourists [...] they were designed, the [...] compiled them, and the [...]al climate of their age. [...] technique of extrapolation [...] well enough on a mid-Vic[torian ph]enomenon such as Karl [...]: how is it liable to fare [...]ied to his most famous pre[...] in the field of what scholars [...] somewhat cumbersomely, [...]ic literature? Pausanias is [...] for reassessment; and this new annotated translation [...]r Peter Levi—priest, poet, [...]ar; a good combination for [...]—provides a most suitable [...]y, since its two chunky [...] will this summer be going, [...] good reason, into hundreds [...]-bound suitcases and ruck[sacks of] a new generation to browse [an]ecdotally over its lunch[...]s, and use as a (surpris[ingly ac]curate) guide to the monu[ments w]hether lost or extant. When [...] remarked that Pausanias [...] the handbook of every [...]egist" he was not exaggerat[-ing].

[...] Pausanias the man we [...] what can be deduced [...] own bulky and discursive [...]ich is not very much. [...]ferences enable us to date [...]pletion of the *Guide to* [...] A.D. 175, but before [...] is within the Antonine [...] during which (according to [...]) "the condition of the [...] was most happy and [...]". Its author seems to [...] a native of Asia Minor, [...]om Lydia; his references [...] suggest close familiar[ity] since he was a notably [...]erson (most of the surviv[ing fragm]ents of non-Homeric epic [...] quotations in the *Guide*) [...] have used the great Attalid [...]ere. He was not only well [...] also an observant and [...]ing traveller. In addition [...], he probably visited [...] Libya, Delos, Syria, and [...] (though he did not, he says, [...]one who had seen Babylon [...]). Fr. Levi squeezes the [...] a few more drops of bio[graphic]al speculation (those familiar [with P]ausanias will both know the [...] on which such assumptions [...], and the degree of confi[dence w]hich may be placed in [...]

[...] seems to have been a doc[...] interested in questions of [...] and personally devoted to the [...] Asklepios. When he was [...] became addicted to bird-[...] and complained about steep [...] bad roads. He had the kind [...] in natural science one might [...] early member of the Royal [...] As a young man he seems to [...] an expert on Homeric [...] but the bitterness and malice [...] in this field drove him to [...] literary criticism.

[...] add anything further? Like [...]ellectuals in his day, he dis[...]peror-worship, and hankered [...] after old-style classical [...] of freedom. He had a [...]ly suggestive trick of [...] past tense (antiquarian's [...] one might call it) when the [...] would seem more natural. [...] the course of writing the [...] he tells us, his attitude to [...] underwent a fundamental [...] he started out as a sceptical [...] and ended by plunging [...] deep waters of interpretative [...]

[...] a truism that most editors [...] to find their own major [...]s reflected in the author they [...] for exegesis. We should [there]fore be surprised to find Fr. Levi asserting that Pausanias's "most devoted, obsessive interest was religion". So in a sense it was, though not, one surmises, quite in the sense that Fr. Levi implies here. Pausanias was a myth-addict, a legend-collector, a fancier of statues, tombs and epitaphs, a dabbler in oracular folklore and the more romantic by-ways of history, with a characteristic (and insatiable) appetite for names, epithets, catalogues, and genealogies; a *laudator temporis acti* even in his style, which was once described (unkindly, but with a certain amount of justice), as "Second Sophistic trying to be Herodotean". If he had lived in modern times, he would probably have collected brass-rubbings and dabbled in Anglo-Catholic ritualism, But Fr. Levi credits him with altogether deeper motives:

> He was perhaps like his greatest editor, Sir James Frazer (whose entire lifework had its roots in Pausanias), in that all his scholarship and topography and encyclopedic curiosity were a burden undertaken in the attempt to satisfy a deeper anxiety which had once been apprehended in religious terms. The collapse of ancient religion or some deeper collapse was the unspoken object of this studies.

If this were a statement of the translator's own position it might have a certain intrinsic interest for us: but as an assessment of Pausanias—or, for that matter, of Frazer—it is, to say the least, improbable. Luckily, however, the formal discipline imposed by an annotated translation prevents such a notion from exercising any undue influence on the work as a whole.

For whom, then, was this Greek antiquary writing? Where did his market lie? Surely among those high-class cultured tourists—many of them, inevitably, Roman—who proliferated under the Antonines, and whose activities have been tracked down by scholars such as Friedländer. Pausanias knows all about the *exegetae*, or *ciceroni*, who (then as now) took visitors round sites, with the usual running patter of exposition, legend, and gossip. He is aware that upper-class tourists would stay in private houses, so that information about hotels was otiose. On the other hand, such basic amenities as roads, theatres, race-courses, and the water supply crop up repeatedly. Despite that dominant itch, or craze, for travel to which authors such as Pliny, Seneca, or even Philodemus testify, ancient tourists seem to have been singularly indifferent to landscape; descriptions of scenery, then, are few and far between. In the last resort what those sightseers wanted was what their successors want today: the most famous temples and cities of antiquity, historical relics, great works of art. Though New Corinth, that noisy, bustling cosmopolitan capital, attracted more Romans than any other locality in Greece, Epidaurus was a perennial favourite, and Athens had already begun to stimulate romantic-minded writers like Aelius Aristeides to churn out those rose-tinted rhapsodic tributes which have since proved so popular and so long-enduring.

All this left its mark on Pausanias's work. He is discursive to a fault, with a remarkable gift for what looks like random association in his trains of thought. As he himself reminds us, he is selective rather than exhaustive; but even so he casts his net wide, and hauls in some very exotic specimens. Northern Greece and the islands he only refers to parenthetically; his real interest is limited to the central states and the Peloponnese. But within this area—though often confusing as regards method, doubling back on his tracks, to a point that is sometimes unspecified—he offers an unrivalled wealth of random information, a kind of antiquarian's lucky dip for the curious-minded, to be sampled rather than read straight through. The following extract is typical:

> On Helikon as you go towards the Grove of the Muses the spring Aganippe is on your left. They say Aganippe is a daughter of Termessos who also runs on Helikon. On the straight road to the grove is a portrait of Eupheme engraved on a stone. She was the Muses' nurse they say. Her portrait with Linos behind her is on a little rock made like a cave. Every year before sacrificing to the Muses they make an offering to Linos as a divine hero. The legend is . . .

And with that Pausanias is off on an excursus on Linos ranging from Homer and Sappho to Philip II's victory at Chaeronea. Not that his interests are exclusively rooted in the past. He notes the soft stone, full of sea-shells, used in the buildings at Megara. He has a disquisition on earthquakes—a very practical hazard for any Greek tourist, who would appreciate being told how to recognize their premonitory symptoms. He remarks that in Patrae, because of the specialized weaving industry, women outnumber men by two to one. He can be very tart in his criticism of run-down towns (e.g., Panopeus), and can occasionally knock off a crisp, descriptive epigram, calling Hesiod "a country-mannered man who disliked moving about". He also has his silly-credulous side; swallows, he says, refuse to nest or hatch in Daulis, where Tereus was served up with his own son for dinner; the spiders in Thebes that spun white threads over the sanctuary changed to black when Alexander the Great approached the town. So much for natural history, and by now one is not surprised when he tells of a sea-giant on the beach at Cadiz that "covered five acres and was on fire", after some god had struck it with lightning. Fr. Levi suggests, hopefully, that it may have been a whale.

But it is his painstaking descriptions of important classical monuments, and the wealth of background knowledge with which he enhances them, that constitute Pausanias's real claim to fame. At site after site, in Athens or Corinth, in Olympia, Delphi or Epidaurus, the account he gives has been a vital adjunct to archaeological excavation; and in this exemplary version—from Spiro's Teubner text, but with much help from Hitzig and Blümner, too—he should reach a wider audience than ever before. Fr. Levi has accomplished a remarkable feat with this, perhaps the most ambitious and thoroughly documented text that "Penguin Classics" have yet put out. His running notes are always helpful and to the point: though at times as *recherché* as Pausanias himself, they never parade erudition for its own sake, and whet one's appetite for the major commentary on which Fr. Levi is now engaged. Readers who invest in these two volumes—at a remarkably low price, considering their sheer bulk—can rest assured that they are getting a magistorial translation, reinforced by a digest of modern Pausanias scholarship (not only exhaustive, but also utilized with conspicuous critical judgment) and the translator's own first-hand knowledge of Greek topography and customs. With such a solid achievement it may seem niggling to point out that the maps, plans, and introduction are all irritatingly sketchy. But about the achievement as a whole there can be no question: it is, in every sense, monumental. Fr. Levi deserves the very finest wreath of wild olive as a reward for his labours: he is obviously too modest to opt for a halo.

Rome on

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THAMES AND HUDSON

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Al Capone and others

HUMBERT S. NELLI:
Italians in Chicago 1880-1930
A Study in Ethnic Mobility.
300pp. Oxford University Press. £3.60.

A valuable feature of the American academic world is the careful, scholarly study of "ethnic" groups. *Italians in Chicago* is an admirable specimen of the genre, but it necessarily suffers from the special case presented by its subject. Although Mr. Nelli does not stress it quite enough, the Italians in Chicago have not produced until this day any of the highly successful politicians or businessmen that Italian colonies in other parts of the United States have produced. Naturally, in New York there are many international forms of business in which Italians play an important part, and there are important businesses controlled by Italians. In California there is, of course, the great Italian foundation, what was the Bank of Italy and is now the Bank of the United States; but in Chicago there is no equivalent to Mr. Giannini. Indeed, Mr. Nelli is obviously embarrassed to notice towards the end of his book that the most distinguished Italian businessman in Chicago was Al Capone. He came to the top in a very difficult and indeed dangerous business world, and he was a rather implausible kind of Robin Hood. But to a lot of the inhabitants of Chicago, many of them fairly respectable people, Capone was a hero, and a good many citizens of Chicago wondered whether some of the great businessmen who so indignantly contemplated the notorious career of the great gangster chief were entitled to their ostentatious moral superiority.

Of course there were gangsters, criminal gangs and murder syndicates in Chicago when Italians were quite a small part of the immigrant population. Indeed the first great scandal or outrage resulting from real or alleged Italian criminality was the lynching of New Orleans Italians.

As Mr. Nelli makes plain, most of the Italian settlers in Chicago were not criminals. He does not unbalance his valuable book by rushing ahead to the 1920s when Chicago gangs were famous all over the world. Some of that fame, of course, was due to the arts: Edgar Wallace's play *On the Spot* made the gang wars of Cook County world-famous.

The author relies less on the difference between North Italians, for whom the chief attraction was Latin America, above all Argentina, and the South Italians and Sicilians, who moved later into the United States. The North Italians were angered by their countrymen and resented the damage done to the Italian reputation by the conspicuous activities of southerners, above all by Sicilians. (Mr. Nelli continually refers to "the kingdom of Italy" when surely simply "Italy" would be more appropriate, especially as *Il regno* had quite a different meaning in Italian history, going back to the Norman kings of Sicily.)

Mr. Nelli notes the fairly rapid assimilation of the South Italians, the failure to build up great coherent blocks of Italian immigrants comparable, for example, to the Puerto Rican block in Spanish Harlem, and he notes also the break-up of old South Italian rural habits and the creation of American institutions like the friendly societies and, indeed, the gangs. He notes also the failure of zealous Chicago Protestants to win over the Italians to Methodism. There were a good many Italian ministers, but their flocks not only did not grow, they actually diminished. Italians who revolted against Rome did not revolt in order to turn themselves into imitation Anglo-Saxons.

The Irish and German Catholic authorities found it difficult to adjust themselves to the social and religious habits of the countrymen of the Pope, as Mr. Dooley pointed out; but one form of assimilation into the American way of life was the growing Catholicism of Italian males, and an increasing recruitment of priests of Italian origin but born and bred in the United States. The Church of Rome was in fact a great force for Americanization, even if the Irish-German hierarchy was resented in Chicago as it was in Rhode Island.

In the gang wars which made Chicago notorious in the 1920s, the Italians had some advantages over the Poles, the Irish, and even the Jews. The Sicilians were used to the role of the Honoured Society in Sicily, and even the much less impressive Camorra from Naples did provide some discipline and training for aspiring gangsters from *Il regno*. All of this is discussed with great candour, but with a certain amount of touchiness, by Mr. Nelli. In each generation the assimilation of the South Italian immigrants into the American way of life, represented in the entry of Italians into American Catholic organizations like the Knights of Columbus, destroyed the naive hopes that the Chicago Italians were really looking for a Protestant solution of their ethnic and religious problems. The 1920s, when the great Chicago Italian gang leaders were most famous, was a time when innocent American Methodists proposed to build a very conspicuous rival to the Vatican on the Janiculum in Rome, and a great deal of the hostility to the Italians, who for the most part were very ge- men, was not dissociated ... same hostile attitude to ... that brought about the re... Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Nelli does deal with ... more prosperous and more ... fident North Italians from ... and Piedmont and, indeed ... divisions were not co... America. For example, the distinction made in Scotland ... the North Italians, whose ... representatives were the ... the Bank of Lucca, and ... Italians who were partly ... by the Bank of Naples.

A necessary limitation of ... mirable book is that it is ... Chicago, and indeed to the ... States. A great deal of the ... tive features of Italian im... which Mr. Nelli deals with ... were reproduced in Mar... the Italians from the South ... fight against not only the ... their Wasp bosses but ag... resentment of the damage ... the Italian name by South ... like Capone.

On the whole, this book ... well the assimilation and the ... in the world of South Italian ... traces, though perhaps not ... enough detail, the influence ... Italian population of Chicago ... other American cities) on the ... late villages and towns ... Mezzogiorno. But it must be ... that the Neapolitans of Chicago ... only did not produce any ... businessmen like Mr. Gian... very important politicians ... Volpe, they had no spokes... Don Generoso Pope, the ... that interesting if not wholly ... journal, *Il Progresso*, which ... bined loyalty to the United ... with uncritical admiration ... Duce until Pearl Harbor.

The way we like to see them

LUIGI BARZINI:
From Caesar to the Mafia
Sketches of Italian Life.
335pp. Hamish Hamilton. £2.50.

Luigi Barzini became well known to the British and American public through his book *The Italians*, published in 1964. Some English critics admired it as a tour de force; for few if any foreign journalists can write English so well. Moreover, Signor Barzini gave an overall if over-simplified picture of his fellow-countrymen. *The Italians* was unpopular in Italy itself because his compatriots felt that he had made a clever caricature of them: he had provided material to keep alive the Anglo-Saxon idea of the legendary Italian.

This debate about truth and taste is long out of date. But as often happens when a man writes a popular book, various magazines and other publicity organizations ask him to write again on the same subject; he has been earmarked. He can hardly be blamed if he scrapes the bottom of his barrel or even writes the same things again. *From Caesar to the Mafia* is surely the outcome of this unfortunate procedure. The title itself is rather a give-away for Julius Caesar has no more connexion with the Sicilian Mafia than with the Puritan immigration into New England.

Most of the essays in the book are rather casually strung together. Many have appeared elsewhere. The piece about Julius Caesar's psychology may or may not be more accurate than Shakespeare's version. It is not so vivid, nor is it history. Essays on Casanova or the "Italian Mistress," we have had before. In any case the mores of Italian students now owe more to Nanterre and perhaps the Portobello Road than to aristocrats or rich businessmen. Here and there we find good points. Cavour, the real architect of United Italy, was in large degree a foreigner: French by culture and an English parliamentarian by character. The sketch of Gramsci is slight. We know much more about Cavour and Gramsci than we are told here, through their own writings and books written about them. The piece entitled "A Glimpse of Mussolini" is slighter still. "The Quest for Lampedusa" does far less than justice to the author Giorgio Bassani whose insight really put *The Leopard* on the bookshelves of the world.

Perhaps the most interesting part of this book is the closer perspective it gives us of Signor Barzini's own political attitudes. By party he is a Liberal, but this can be misleading in English. In Italy the Liberal Party is far more conservative as regards economics than our own Conservative Party; it is almost Whig.

Unlike the overwhelming majority of Italian intellectuals, in "A King's Last Night", Signor Barzini shows sympathy for the last member of the Savoy dynasty, the Luogotenente Umberto, with whom he had a personal friendship. Umberto of Savoy left when Italians, by a narrow margin, voted by plebiscite for the Republic. The objection to the House of Savoy was, of course, that it had been far too compromised with Fascism and Umberto had even been commander-in-chief during the embarrassing attack on the French Riviera when France was already overrun by Hitler.

Here Signor Barzini show... lack of information. He ... that the British were more ... to the monarchy than the Am... This was not true on the ... level; Churchill upheld the ... monarchy against Count ... Sforza, which led to a ... quarrel between the two ... tiny body of British officials ... close contact with anti-Fasc... Rome opposed the monarchy ... their own government. One ... help reflecting that if Signor ... had devoted less time to Umb... Savoy (not to mention Curzio ... parte) and more to Alcide De ... peri—the greatest statesman ... modern Italy—he would have ... more on the mark.

Out of the camp, into Arcadia

ERIC NEWBY:
Love and War in the Apennines
221pp. Hodder and Stoughton. £2.25.

Eric Newby had never been to Italy before he landed there from a rubber canoe in August, 1942, as part of a small party sent to sabotage German bombers on an airfield near Catania. He failed to make a rendezvous with the submarine which was to take them away afterwards and was captured. He spent the next seventeen months in Italy, the last four on the run in the north-western Apennines, having walked out of his prison camp on the day after the Armistice, or rather hopped out, since he had broken an ankle. While he was free he fell in love with the girl who had helped to hide him, and married her after the war. He also derived from his experience during those four months an abiding affection for the Italian peasants, particularly the mountaineers, and it is on his depiction of these that he lays the main stress of his book.

Set out like this, in a deliberately prosaic synopsis, the theme sounds ordinary enough, or at least one that is pretty familiar in books by different hands. In an engagingly modest preface Mr. Newby speaks of a minor flood of books about prison camps, escape and life with the Resistance which appeared not long after the war, and commends some of them highly. He felt at the time that his experiences were not worth writing about: his escape was nothing but a mass walk-out, and he did not join the Partisans because there were none to join in the particular part of the Apennines where he was hiding. He throws away so much, in fact, including his own evident resolution and resource, that it is necessary to state with emphasis that this is a very good book indeed. Admirers, which means readers, of his last book, *Slowly Down the Ganges*, will find that he has improved even on that. Those who have not read him before may need to be told that, for all his seriousness, he is continuously and infectiously humorous.

His epigraph is from ... Woolf: "The peasants are the ... sanctuary of sanity, the co... last stronghold of happine... decided to write the book, ... because he thought very ... been written about the ... Italian people who helped ... of war at great personal ... without thought of person... purely out of kindness of ... must, of course, be remembered ... many townspeople were just as ... in this way, and just as compa... ate and courageous; but his ... were peasants, and these ... people he describes. This ... additional advantage that people ... live alone for long periods ... on mountain farms, like the ... herd Abramo who sheltered ... the farmer Luigi who employ... in clearing a field of stones ... to be marked and idiosy... characters. At any rate, ... necessarily subscribing ... Arcadian prepossessions, ... agreed that he presents an ... collection of portraits of ... men and women.

...eepers of rules versus players of roles

...S I. WHISLER:
...pact of Computers on ...ations
...Praeger. £4.50.

...S MARTIN and ADRIAN ...NORMAN:
...puterized Society
...Prentice-Hall. £5.25.

...se and threat of the com... both clearly immense, controversial—demand and ... informed consideration of ... people. No technical ... need prevent anyone from ... sing the basic issues in... The nature and function of ... is simple; and although ... limitations are obscure, the ... lies not in our understand... computers but in our under... of our own minds. ... of these books is ... prehensive study of these ... and threats directed to ... general reader, but it has ... also for the student of ... ation and of policy-making. ... is primarily for the student ... nization but it also has some... for the general reader.

... L. Whisler's short and ... ly describes an inquiry into ... which computers have ... some twenty large corpora... a single business field, that ... rance. The chief agents of ... were officers of the cor... concerned, who responded ... designed by Professor ... and then added their own ... of future developments.

... evidence illuminates the ... effect of computers on ... ational structure and job ... It would appear to suggest ... clerical and lower supervisory ... will decline in number and importance, while the volume and content of higher management will grow. Hierarchic organization will grow less rigid and the number of its levels will decrease. Life seems likely to be more humanly satisfying at higher levels, less so at lower levels than it is now. The most significant general finding is the growth of a new kind of rigidity. Even if decision making does not become more centralized—and the evidence suggests that it will—the whole decision-making system is likely to become dependent on a computerized rule system, which will grow less easy to change as it becomes more elaborated.

Professor Whisler draws a clear distinction between the proper fields of men and computers. He argues that unless the expense is prohibitive, computers should be used for doing the many things which they can do more quickly and accurately than men. These include all computation and some communication. They do not include the perception of new patterns, discovering relationships among events in the environment that have not previously been noticed, nor deciding what an organization will do and where it will go, and other questions where values and preferences are involved. They do not include inter-personal communication through which human beings "motivate each other through words of praise, commendation or reproof". Professor Whisler distinguishes this as "morale-associated" as opposed to the "work-associated" communication which can be left to the computer.

This division of fields is conceptually useful even though in two critical respects it cannot be fully achieved in practice. Men at work influence each other by all their communication and not only by that associated with their work. If they have less occasion to communicate about their work they will have less occasion to communicate at all. More important, the recognition of new pattern cannot be clearly separated from the process by which we recognize one that is familiar; the assimilation of new instances to an old pattern changes the pattern, as can be seen alike in the psychology of perception and in the common law. Even the discrimination of radically new pattern is bred of the frustrating experience of using patterns which are becoming inept. Can we afford to leave this frustration to the computer?

Professor Whisler is a professor of industrial relations. The authors of *The Computerized Society* are systems-analysts and designers of advanced computer systems. They aim to summarize the potential effect of computers on society as a whole. Their book is in three parts; euphoria, alarm and protective action.

Computers, they tell us, can store facts compactly, retrieve them instantly, and communicate them at a speed limited in practice only by the capacity of the receiver. They can perform on them any logical operation which can be fully specified, including any degree of analysis and combination. Since they are shrinking in size and cost, as well as growing in speed, we may assume that in a few decades anyone with access to a terminal or even, for many purposes, a telephone, from ministers and executives to simple citizens, will in principle be able to command any services which these facilities can provide. Anyone will be able to inform himself of anything which authority has seen fit to record and make available.

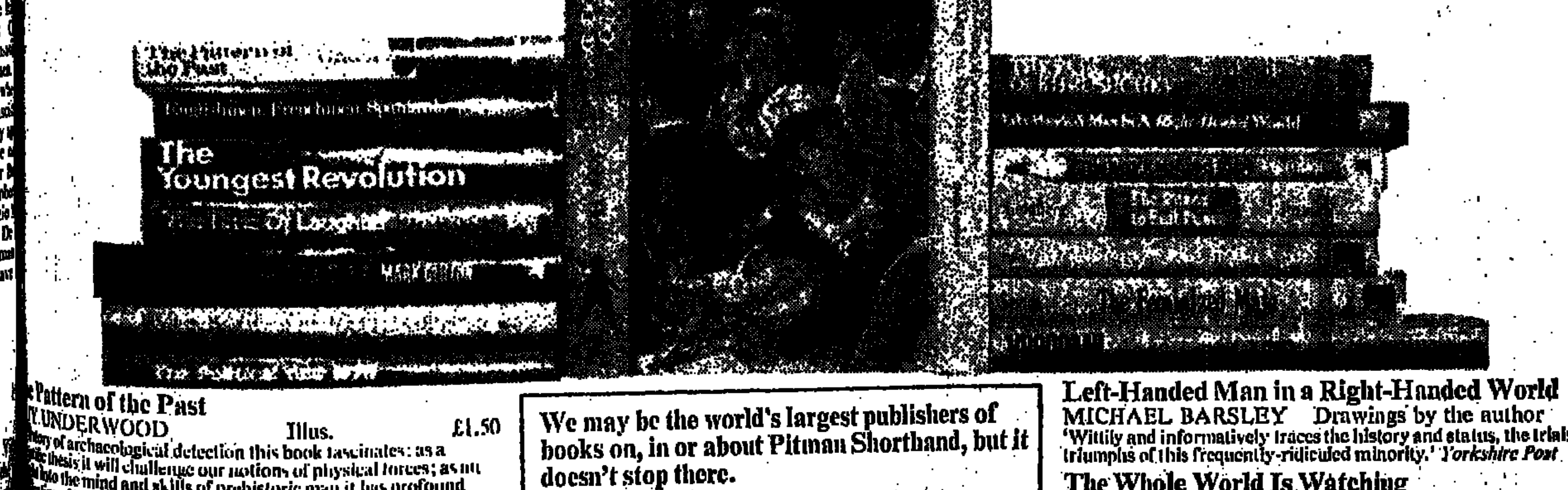
Within these limits, the authors continue, the possibilities for self-education will be boundless. Further, police will be aided in detecting crime, doctors in diagnosing illness. Money and credit could be simplified and better controlled, traffic better regulated. The current course of all kinds of event could be monitored and its probable future predicted more confidently and the probable effect of alternative policies more reliably tested in advance.

The alarm springs from the euphoria. Such accessibility to information endangers privacy, enlarges the inescapable dominion of the policymaker and increases the relative power of the state and of all who can use the new techniques. Dependence on computerized processes exposes the citizen to undetectable error, and exposes society to crime and sabotage of unprecedented kind and scope. It will further distort, if not dissolve, the present ways of distributing function, income, wealth and power through work. The authors describe safeguards which they would like to see incorporated in the design of computerized systems and in the law, and they propose important institutional and educational changes.

This book supplies the reader with a factual background sufficient to enable him to question even those assumptions which the authors leave undisturbed. Need advertising continue? Why should we tolerate this deluge of unsolicited input when all we could ever want to know about what is available and its relative merits, objectively tested and attested, could be ours for the turning of a dial? More fundamentally, how, if at all, could such a world be made acceptable to all those whose skills cannot be amplified by computerized technology, be they artists, craftsmen or renderers of any other kind of personal service? If not, will they, or we, accept a world where only men are abundant but only automated services are available? The questions are endless; and we need to answer them, before the new system imposes its answers on us.

Perhaps the most important question concerns a difference between men and computers which both books notice but neither develops. Computers, admirable rule-keepers, cannot play roles. But human societies depend on playing roles, no less than on keeping rules. Every human role-player has some discretion to decide what a situation requires of him. Where this is clearly rule-given, or alternatively, where it clearly calls for innovation far beyond his authority, he is only a slow and error-prone computer. But these are rare, limiting cases. Normally there are conflicts to be resolved between conflicting rules and incompatible criteria. Discretion is needed to resolve them; and the exercise of this discretion also modifies the tacit criteria which will guide its exercise in the future. This is the essence of human and especially institutional learning and adaptation; and this is what the computer, it seems, cannot supply. This is the new rigidity which both books notice.

Whether and, if so, how the playing of a role differs from the application of rules which could and should be made explicit and compatible—this is the major epistemological problem of our time. Computers raise it by implication. They may even help to resolve it—if their exponents can resist the temptation to bury it. The temptation will be dangerously strong. Slave labour is so seductive.



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Fervent for poetry and print

FRANCIS MEYNELL :
My Lives
310pp. Bodley Head. £3.15.

On May 12 Sir Francis Meynell was eighty. His autobiography, published this week, is an elegant and eloquent answer to his closing lines: "True, the light dims now; but is not the twilight lovely ?"

Holbrook Jackson once praised Sir Francis for making book production an entertainment as well as an adventure. In this account of his lives, the old adventurer is continuously entertaining and constantly good-natured. The occasional story told against himself proves his point that he has been known to lack tact at times; but his book also bears out his claim to have kept malice only for unlikeable public figures.

What he sees in the twilight is so suffused with wit and compassion that it is hard to believe he ever had much of a struggle to eliminate malice. The pioneer gamesman, playing happily with words, admits that there have been a few vales of tears but inevitably many veils of years. Yet clearly distinguishable between his anecdotes and his urbane charm of manner is an endearing vulnerability. "Grief in the end does die", he writes, "though shame only slumbers." So praise from others is patently relished and frequently shared with the reader.

Praise is sparse for his courage as a conscientious objector in the First World War, and is on the thin side for his subsequent work with the *Daily Herald*. His admission "Sentimentalist I was and sentimentalist I remain" partly explains why he never became an effective political figure either in journalism or in the communist or socialist parties. His jewel-smuggling escapades for Litvinov make hilarious reading, but there is in retrospect at least—a sense of relief when he comes to the Nonesuch Press.

Here at last he created for himself "a craft, a trade, a happy synthesis of my two fervours- poetry and print". Both his parents had shared these fervours. His mother, the poet Alice Meynell, worked closely with his father Wilfrid Meynell in his activities as editor, publisher and journalist. From their knees Francis began to learn his craft while snuggled under the table in his father's library where proofs were corrected. "Nonesuch" is his longest chapter and shows the happiest of his lives. It considerably amplifies his essay in *The Nonesuch Century* (1936) on "The Personal Element", passages from which it incorporates.

The physical resources of the Nonesuch Press were minimal, but by taking endless trouble with trial pages, and later with proofs, trade printers were wheedled into producing Nonesuch books to a standard seldom approached in their other work. Friends were brought in to help with editing, and even with invoicing; but the Nonesuch books owed their distinctive flavour to the taste and lively invention of Francis Meynell.

As an undergraduate at Trinity College, Dublin, he had astonished the Dean by choosing brown wrapping-paper with which to redecorate his walls. Similarly he astonished his printers fifty years later by choosing a mill specializing in cigarette papers to make a particularly fine India paper for his three-volume Nonesuch Bible.

When the slump of the early 1930s hit the Nonesuch Press, it was taken over by the late George Macy, founder of The Limited Editions Club of New York. In 1951 he generously handed it back to Sir Francis, who had filled the gap with other lives, first in advertising and later in wartime at the Board of Trade, where he became deeply involved in matters of rationing.

Such a variety of successful lives gradually turned the rebel into an Establishment figure: [illegible] Typographic Advisor to [illegible] 1945, service for sixteen [illegible] Royal Mint Advisory [illegible] appointment as a Royal D[illegible] Industry, and in 1946 a kn[illegible] In 1946, too, he joined re[illegible] and Concrete Association, became a highly successful General.

The metamorphosis fro[illegible] tycoon is related with [illegible] sense of fun, with evid[illegible] tion, and with generous [illegible] those who helped him. [illegible] measure, nearly a score o[illegible] are introduced into his [illegible] graphically the reading [illegible] usually attractive by [illegible] his Nonesuch Plantin, a [illegible] sion of Monotype Plantin [illegible] of lengthened ascenders and [illegible] ders—a style reflected in the [illegible] penchant for shirts with [illegible] lengthy collars.

Although his plurality of [illegible] not have been equalled by [illegible] lity of loves, he writes of h[illegible] marriages, with a delicacy fo[illegible] not hide his depth of feelin[illegible] dead (Hilda Saxe and Very [illegible] or for his living and great, wife, Bay. With such a c[illegible] its head, what latterday W[illegible] Lewis could wish to repeat Clan Meynell"?

From fighting man to writing man

JOHN MASTERS :
Pilgrim Son.
396pp. Michael Joseph. £2.50.

Pilgrim Son is the successor to John Masters's two earlier autobiographical books, *Bugles and a Tiger* and *The Road past Mandalay*, in which he recorded his experience as a young Indian army officer in peacetime and subsequently in the Burma campaign. The new book is an account of his departure from India, from the army and from England, his metamorphosis from British "fighting man" to "writing man" and American citizen.

Finding neither post-imperial India nor postwar Britain to his taste, Colonel Masters (married with two children) sat down in Camberley and with a staff officer's diligence defined his object thus: "To live as a family unit in a place that offers space, liberty, and an opportunity to all of us and, to me, independence in a work that I like." He took his £3,000 gratuity and pension of £300 a year, resigned his commission, and sailed alone for America equipped with an impressively hairy Harris tweed suit, a plan to interest travel agents in conducted tours of the Himalayas and underwear manufacturers in a brassière designed by the wife of a fellow instructor at the Staff College to give its wearer maximum support after lactation. Thorough in everything, in the privacy of his cabin he practised putting on and taking off this garment in order to be fully conversant with its mysteries and attributes.

Needless to say neither bra nor Himalayan tours found backers; but he had something else to sell—although he did not know it until a count of his early efforts [illegible] book published is enriched [illegible] comedy of his attempts to [illegible] bureaucratic impediment [illegible] citizenship of being ranked [illegible] the Indian quota for [illegible] because India was where [illegible] pened to have been born [illegible] while he set about learning [illegible] be a good American.

Admirers of the two earlier [illegible] biographies may feel that all [illegible] a poor substitute for the glamo[illegible] of soldiering in [illegible] paris in the days of the [illegible] readers who are not over[illegible] by his achievements as [illegible] may wonder what attraction [illegible] by blow record of his climb[illegible] larity can have; but Mr. [illegible] was never a man to be deter[illegible] the promptings of false mod[illegible] a suspicion that the affair[illegible] have absorbed him cannot b[illegible] veyed just as absorbingly to [illegible] and he brings the book [illegible] characteristic style.

Pilgrim Son is often [illegible] often truculent, sometimes [illegible] and poorly proof-read, but [illegible] tains passages of excellent [illegible] tive writing and throughout [illegible] the intense energy and dis[illegible] interests of a man with the [illegible] the ability to set goals for him[illegible] reach them, and as such [illegible] one's own interest, and admir[illegible]

The quick way down

BONNIE BREMSER :
For Love of Ray
192pp. London Magazine Editions. £1.80.

Bonnie Bremser was born in 1939, the daughter of a much married State Department official. She attended an exclusive Southern girls' school before she met Ray Bremser, who, just out of prison after serving a sentence for armed robbery, was delivering a series of poetry readings with LeRoi Jones, Frank O'Hara, and Allen Glasberg. She married Bremser, partly out of love, but also, one suspects, as a means of hitting back at her father, and at her sister Chris, much affluently married. Ray Bremser, Beat poet, who had served a gaol sentence and took drugs, trumped the respectable family multi-marriages and the exclusive Southern girls' school. It showed Bonnie was for real.

Eighty years ago, Bonnie would have embraced the Free Love doctrine of Moses Hartman or the concubinage of Ruedebusch. Thirty years ago she would have joined the Communist Party and shaken a clenched fist. But these forms of infantile revolt are today as old-fashioned as bloomers or Rational Dress.

Just how and when baby Rachel Bremser appeared on this trip is not easy to fathom. But there she is, as the Bremsers, like bath-water, descend down the plughole into Mexico, landing in the cess-pit of Mexican cities, Vera Cruz. Or rather Bonnie and Rachel arrive first, accompanied on the journey by N., who gives her as she nurses the baby the "lonely pleasure, had I known I could have got in any rest-room by my own mechanics". Ray stayed behind in Mexico City to write a Beat poem. Or did he? We don't know; partly because Bonnie Bremser never knew, and even if she had, she would not have been able to put it down. Her narrative weaves backwards and forwards. It was written apparently when he was in jail for a second time, and some of the incidents are when he was in jail and she was trying to get him out, but those are inextricably mixed up with other incidents when he was not in jail but acting as her ponce so that she could earn enough money to support him and Rachel.

This is the degenerate story of degenerate people. At least some of it, if not all, seems to have been written under the influence of drugs. The grammar has gone to blazes and so have the morals, the thought processes and coherence—and even the honesty, which pretends to be the basis of the operation.

Bonnie Bremser is a hopped-up kid, who got herself involved in a labyrinth of kinkiness and pretension. She had to be a whore for the love of Ray. But she also liked it. And hated it. And it was not just to support herself when Ray was arrested, because she started before he was arrested, with his connivance and observation. But on a deeper level she was doing this to shame her father and sister. She was being on Villon-level what they were on a respectable level; and by writing it all down she was smearing them with her own caricature of their shame, blaming them by implication for the loss of the child that she protests her love for but never tended.

The publishers tell us that the Bremsers "are now somewhere in the jungles of South America". With their savoir-vivre, it seems unlikely that they can long survive.

For Love of Ray ends on what is probably the falsest note of happiness ever struck in romantic autobiography. Bonnie asked Ray, now out of prison, for ten dollars so that she could go back to her mother, without having to "hustle", if she wanted the money.

He told me to forget about hustling; . . . Ray stuck a needle in his arm—amphetamine—and his face came up looking as strong, like voyages down under in those few seconds of complete introspection with the needle going in, and I knew it was good, and let myself be talked into it, and truly my eyes were opened. It went straight to my eyes, and the lids pushed apart and particles of air stimulated me to sight. I gave Ray back his ten dollars and decided to stay.

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High politics in the 1920's

MAURICE COWLING :
The Impact of Labour 1920-1924
The Beginning of Modern British Politics.
570pp. Cambridge University Press. £5.40.

The period 1920-1924 was one of great turbulence in British politics. The Conservative Party was in power for most of this time, partly in the form of the Lloyd George coalition, but was led by three different men in four distinct spells of leadership: Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain, Bonar Law and Baldwin. The Liberal Party, deeply divided between the adherents of Asquith and Lloyd George, basically declined but not without evanescent signs of recovery, notably in the election of 1923. The Labour Party occupied a position of great potential importance but was amorphous in character and lacking in firm leadership until Ramsay MacDonald consolidated his authority in 1922-24. It was indeed a continuation of the transformation of the British political scene accomplished during the First World War and it was, as Maurice Cowling observes, very difficult to predict future developments: would the Liberals recover their former glory or would the Labour Party replace them completely, or again might not the Conservative Party disintegrate, as appeared possible in the light of the split produced in the autumn of 1922 by the decision to break with Lloyd George although the move was deeply opposed by the party's current leadership?

These are the themes which dominate Mr. Cowling's study. The reader must be warned at the start, however, that considerable knowledge of the events of the period is essential if full benefit is to be derived from the work. Mr. Cowling is concerned with what he terms the "high politics of the politicians who mattered". Five reasons are given for adopting this approach. First, "high politics" is the context where politicians met and reacted to each other: the political system was dominated by "fifty or sixty politicians in conscious tension with one another". Secondly, the attitudes of ruling groups have to be understood before "more general questions" can be pursued. Thirdly, it is the only way of assessing the political manoeuvres and rhetoric involved. Fourthly, the vacuum created by the instability of the political arena gave the politicians exceptional freedom. Fifthly, political manoeuvres have to be examined in detail "in order to highlight the relationship between situational necessity and the intentions of politicians".

The result is a study of intense detail, based on a thorough examination of numerous collections of private papers and secondary sources, which is certainly of much value in the context of "high politics". However, it is possible to question the validity of Mr. Cowling's criteria. Is it so fruitful or wise to separate men from policies or situations? Does such a procedure clarify or obscure? While the author is right to stress the dangers of a biographical approach emphasizing the "life" rather than the "times" of a man, it would seem equally dangerous to concentrate too exclusively upon the "high politics" of fifty or sixty men.

Mr. Cowling therefore examines the period between the beginning of the decline of the Lloyd George coalition and the fall of the first Labour government; he begins with the "Welsh wizard" still supreme and ends with the victory of the politician who was the antithesis of Lloyd George, Stanley Baldwin. The complex developments are pursued in depth with meticulous debate on the actual, probable or possible motives of the participants. What emerges from it is that while there was fear of socialism stimulated by the wilder elements in the Labour Party and trade unions, the Conservatives and Liberals still possessed much of their prewar detestation of each other, except for those Liberals who saw the light and joined the Conservatives, such as McKenna and Novar; Baldwin's phobia about Lloyd George, so clearly revealed in Thomas Jones's *Whitehall Diary*, led him to regard the disappearance of the Liberals, and their replacement by Labour, as the only viable alternative to the Conservatives, with complete calm if not actual enthusiasm.

The more readable chapters come early on in the work, including consideration of the political scene in 1920 with discussion of such eccentric figures (in their different ways) as Horatio Bottomley and Lord Robert Cecil. One of the most interesting sections is the succinct appraisal of right-wing imperial nationalism in chapter four; hostility to Germany, Bolshevism, socialism, trade unions, Liberals, Lloyd George and the Jews —Namier, for instance, was assailed in a private letter as a "clever Zionist Jew . . . who has been employed in the War Office during the war" in accordance with the objectives envisaged in the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. Undoubtedly it was a period of surprising change admirably reflected in the photograph reproduced here of Baldwin and Austen Chamberlain, posing after Baldwin had ousted his former leader, in May, 1923, that he would not be a member of his government. Baldwin stands shrewd, confident, pipe in hand, the new man of the hour; while Chamberlain wears a puzzled and sickly smile, having once more played the game and lost it.

The Impact of Labour 1920-1924 is emphatically a work for the specialist. In this context it is unfortunate both that the footnotes are placed at the back of the book and that the author frequently does not give full references to the sources cited.

The Chancellor's lot

B. E. V. SABINE :
British Budgets in Peace and War 1932-1945
334pp. Allen and Unwin. £3.75.

The author, one of our unloved but incomparably fair inspectors of taxes, made a *succès d'estime* with his *History of Income Tax*. Now he devotes his impressive talents to close analysis of contemporary thought and detail surrounding the British budgets from the trough of the Great Depression (as Hitler came to power) up to and throughout the Second World War. That period for us and like-minded nations was bedevilled by unprecedented unemployment at the outset reaching 3 million or nearly 20 per cent in Germany and Britain and 18 million and nearly 33 per cent in the United States—paradoxically and swiftly reduced by onrushing rearmament, budget deficits, borrowing for defence (both in Germany and Britain) and a widespread breakdown of the post-1918 international economic order resulting in heady economic nationalism, an uprush of tariffs, and suspension of payments of inter-governmental debts.

The Hoover moratorium of 1932, Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht's ingenious invention of over a score of differently-priced Reichsmarks, bilateral deals with less-developed countries (so many aspirins offered by Hitler's Reich to the Balkans that the supply of headaches ran out): these, and many more, were bedevilling manifestations of nationalistic, rearming, nervous (if not neurotic) governments, recoiling from a clear and logical chasm towards which they were inexorably pushing or being shoved. British governments from 1932 ("National" coalition under Ramsay MacDonald first, then under Baldwin and Chamberlain), were not neurotic but were evidently nervous, shuffling, recoiling, and driven to heavier and ever more urgent rearmament. The true-red Labour oppositions consistently opposed the rearmament even until the eve of war, proffering parliamentary support for any arms programme only if its use were in a war sanctioned by the League of Nations (and quite a number of Socialist M.P.s opposed arming in any way). In November, 1935, Baldwin on election eve promised to build for Britain an air force "equal to any within striking distance of our shores": which led one M.P. in the ensuing war to opine that Churchill's government had allowed Earl Baldwin (as he had then become) to retain the wrought-iron gates on his estate, free from the scrap drive, "to save him from the justified vengeance of a deluded people". Such is the back-cloth to Mr. Sabine's searching, stirring, fiscal drama.

The more remarkable does it therefore seem that in such a welter of unprecedented events our Chancellors and their advisers did as well as they did. The author's brilliant hindsight shows from "the shadow of Snowden" to Neville Chamberlain and Kingsley Wood how effective was the notorious British genius for adaptation, temporization, expedients, and "muddling through". He does not, alas, try to assess the growing influence of Keynes and his (by that time) major academic and journalistic following. Nor does he tackle the tempting problem (at least for economists) whether deficit-financing through budgets or abundant liquidity in money-supply (too few to borrow it, as now in Britain and the United States !) worked the greater part of the cure for the initially crushing burden of unemployed resources.

Certainly Keynes himself played a giant's role up to and including the entire war, *How to Pay for the War* being the last, though not the least ingenious, contribution to our fiscal reforms. (A pity that those ill-liked "post-war credits" have prevented recent Chancellors from tackling our inflation by incentives for postponed purchasing-power!) From "Monty" Norman at the Bank, and the aridity of the Macmillan Report on public finances and currency-management in 1931-32, we were transmogrified as an economic (especially a monetary and fiscal) system by 1940-41. The first essay in macro-economics and, as yet, in gross tuning of the economy was thrust upon us by war; but none of our allies, not even the United States, reached the pitch of virtuosity our Treasury and other economic leaders were already showing in the perilous siege conditions of 1941-1944. Errors were plentiful as they were costly; but the postwar economic management, and its instruments were then forged and in use: in easy use, because of rationing.

This book worthily takes its place alongside those, now famous, by Sir Bernard Mallet and C. Oswald George on our budgets from 1921-22 to Neville Chamberlain's first of 1932-33; and before that, Sir Bernard's own on the budgets from 1887-88 to 1912-13, and his and Mr. George's on those following up to 1920-21. It is beautifully written in a lighter style than were those predecessors, and it abounds in remarkable and unexpected contemporary comments (e.g. Nye Bevan's dictum in the Slump that public works plus reductions in taxes could not be effective in reducing the staggering total of the unemployed). It is required reading for any aspirant to the economic understanding of our times and of what produced them.

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Thames and Hudson

Ditees and songes glade

Chaucer : Lyric and Allegory
Edited by James Reeves.
174pp. Heinemann. £1.25.

Everybody knows about the *Canterbury Tales*, whether straight or via Coghill; now James Reeves has set out to introduce the other Chaucer to the poetry-reading public, with an anthology of sizable stretches from the dream-poems and *Troilus*, and a gratifying number of the "ditees and songes glade" which cluster unread at the backs of the standard editions. Mr. Reeves approaches the task with the enthusiasm of the crusader; and like most crusaders he hates with an implacable hatred anyone who has been over the same ground before. His introduction and notes are enlivened by a running guerrilla warfare with "the scholars", a malign band of short-sighted persons with an addiction to philology and sources-and-analogues whose noses are so close to the page that they fail to apprehend the beauty of the poetry, but who seem annoyingly to be necessary when you come to write the notes. When pinned down, they reduce themselves to those two sinister figures, Skeat and Robinson: one can only reassure Mr. Reeves that there are others, and that quite a lot that is both sensible and appreciative has been written on these very poems over the past fifty years, some of it even accessible in paperback.

A closer acquaintance with some of them might have improved the accuracy of his apparatus, both translation and otherwise. *Biheste* is "Promise", personified, not a request: *wel begon* is the opposite of *woebegone* and nothing to do with beginning (see *OED* s.v. BEGO); and *iwis* never meant "I know", not even literally. *Fame* is not merely "Rumour", but "Fame" in our sense as well; Mercury escorts Troilus's soul in his capacity as Psychopompos: was Chaucer really discontented with "courtly love" when he wrote the *Parlement of Foules*?

There is a rich vein of unconscious humour: Priapus is said to be "disconcerted" at the braying of the ass, an engaging understatement: Chaucer would doubtless have raised his eyebrows politely at being told he was living in an age of grammatical uncertainty: and the summary of the plot of the *Romance of the Rose*—"he later falls in love with a rosebud mirrored in the fountain of Narcissus"—will surely convince your casual poetry-reader that the Middle Ages were charming but quite, quite crazy.

The one big gap in the introduction reflects this literal-mindedness: the title of the book is *Chaucer: Lyric and Allegory*, but nowhere does Mr. Reeves attempt to explain what allegory is, or indeed give any intimation that he knows when one is in progress. The only time he mentions the word is in the introductory note to the *Parlement of Foules*, when he equates it firmly with historical cryptogram, which he quite rightly dismisses as of minor importance.

Perhaps one is being churlish in expecting scholarly precision from someone so fervently the enemy of scholars: the edition has its own scatty charm. And when Mr. Reeves is on his own ground in the introduction, he is very good, especially in the emphasis on Chaucer's "continual critical awareness" of other poets and their material. It is an idiosyncratic approach. The criteria for selection are unashamedly Romantic: "If a poet is good in extended passages, there are likely to be brief lyrics or single strokes in which he is as good or even better." Maybe: if you look for *flores Chaucerianae*, doubtless you will find them: but one wonders whether this was the way Chaucer meant his poetry to be read. One savoured the odd *sententia*, no doubt. C. S. Lewis wrote about the habit of underlining beauties in your text of Virgil or Milton: it would seem to be equally fallacious for Chaucer, counter to the entire technique of providing "oral enjoyment" (curious phrase).

One gets the impression that Mr. Reeves loves Chaucer but thinks his literary scene unworthy of him. There is the odd little betraying value-judgment—"The somewhat tedious fifteenth-century poem *The Flower and the Leaf*"; "the inordinately long *Complaint of Nature*". By all means read Chaucer for his "veritable modernity", if that is what you like about him: but it seems a pity to shackle the uninstructed poetry-lover to his own expectations. If that's all he is taught to look for, that's all he will find.

The age of didacticism

HANS RUPPRICH:
Die deutsche Literatur vom späten Mittelalter bis zum Barock
Volume I: Das ausgehende Mittelalter, Humanismus und Renaissance 1370-1520.
835pp. Munich: C. H. Beck. DM38.

Hans Rupprich's book is an important addition to the series of handbooks "Geschichte der deutschen Literatur von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart" initiated by Helmut de Boor and Richard Newald, of which the five volumes so far published have established themselves as standard works of reference for their respective periods. The epoch from 1370 to 1570 is divided into three. The present volume contains the sections "Das ausgehende Mittelalter" and "Humanismus und Renaissance", the latter distinguished by the new literary forms which accompanied the onset of humanism in Germany after 1450, and by a greater emphasis on personalities, the "universal men" whose work extends beyond the boundaries of traditional genres. Professor Rupprich's third section, "Das Zeitalter der Reformation" (1520-1570), is reserved for a second volume due later this year.

The author makes no attempt to claim perfection for his classification, and in any case his section on "Das ausgehende Mittelalter" overlaps with another volume of Helmut de Boor planned for the series, *Das späte Mittelalter* (1350-1400). Late medieval German literature seems in many respects a lost cause. As an entity it is marked by a formidable quantity of material, to the general exclusion of quality—a total contrast to the classical courtly era to which, however, constant reference is made necessary by the derivative and imitative character of later developments. The chief culture of the time was, as Professor Rupprich states, non-literary. Of the 2,000-odd authors and anonymous works listed in the index to this volume, probably less than a dozen will be meaningful to the average educated Englishman, and even these have associations which go beyond the purely literary: Luther, Meister Eckhart, Till Eulenspiegel, Sebastian Brant's *Ship of Fools*, Hans Sachs.

Professor Rupprich refers to the judgment of Hanns Fischer, one of the leading late medieval scholars of the past generation, on the final volume of Gustav Ehrismann's literary history of 1935, the fullest survey to date, as a *Kapitulationserklärung*. Accordingly, his own declared intentions are modest, and the success of his book is all the more striking. His introduction is pitched on a cautious, almost defensive note. The period emerges as one of decline leading to inevitable confusion and change. The growth of literacy, the invention of printing, the decay of empire and papacy, the dominance of the burgher class and the cities and the eventual emergence of the peasantry as a political force, the triumph of nominalism in philosophy and the break-up of the unified medieval world-view, the rise of the personal religious piety of the *devotio moderna* anticipating the Reformation—all are developments which contribute to the written word taking on a primarily practical, didactic, and popularizing function, with literary standards usually low down in the list of priorities.

One might, therefore, expect a more selective treatment of late medieval literature, with concentration on authors and works of merit. Professor Rupprich, however, has little difficulty in justifying the need for a universal *Schrifttumsgeschichte*. Present scholarship has simply not yet collected all the material, far less evaluated it adequately. Even worse is the problem of genres: much specialized literature had not yet developed its own forms, and so the whole body of writing extending over the fields of religion, philosophy, science, and law—all more or less "literary"—has to be assembled and sifted. Small wonder that, even in a handbook of this size, the sections on this technical literature tend to consist of copious lists of names and generalizations.

If the book makes no attempt to see the period as a whole in a new light, it also avoids the pitfall of trying to resurrect and rehabilitate mediocre authors. Like the rest of the series, it is intended as an introductory guide for specialist students, and presents a balanced view of the development of scholarly interest over the past hundred years: from early neglect to the first efforts to view the material comprehensively, and finally to the enormous growth in detailed study of the past few years, reflected in the sixty-eight-page bibliography. Professor Rupprich is unlikely to stimulate the study of the period in undergraduate syllabuses, but his handbook will undoubtedly promote research and for many years serve as a standard guide, for both medievalists and modernists, through this bewildering era of transition.

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Dryden's disputes

SANFORD BUDICK:
Dryden and the Abyss of Light
272pp. Yale University Press. £3.95.

The problems of writing religious poetry in an increasingly secular age, and of the preservation of poetry itself at a time when its metaphorical base is being eroded by insistence on the "true" and the "real", come together in the criticism and poetic practice of Dryden. The self-division implied in the epigraph of *Religio Laici*—*Ornari res ipsa negat*—imposes on the poet not only a disciplined spareness of style but also an effort of continuously sober rationality that can destroy the emotive force inherent in religious mystery. According to Mr. Budick, this double burden is successfully shouldered by Dryden in both *Religio Laici* and *The Hind and the Panther*, poems of argument and disputation which nevertheless create a relationship between reason and the supra-rational, integrating them into a divine order.

The two poems, though thus connected, remain expressions of distinct religious positions. Mr. Budick specifically says that "the integrity of Dryden's religious thought is not to be redeemed by arguing for early, subtle signs of Roman Catholic tendencies in *Religio Laici*". Each poem has its own emphasis and corresponding modification of the common disputational form.

In *Religio Laici* the specific problem to which Dryden addresses himself is the conflict between reason and revelation, to resolve which he elaborates what Mr. Budick calls a "complex notion of the endowments of reason", neither believing in man's unaided powers of reason, nor adopting a downright anti-rationalist position, but seeing pre-Christian reason as a kind of twilight of an actual revelation granted to Noah. In the alternating rhythm which Dryden creates in this poem, reason fades as revelation strengthens, but comfortingly returns when revelation is apparently undermined (as by Simon's exposure of the uncertain state of the scriptures) to help man to decide what are the saving essentials of belief. Likewise, the "unlettr'd Christian" has enough light of reason to enable him "to apprehend sufficient scriptural truth to win salvation".

Dryden's use of imagery is also typical of this tendency to create poetry in which seemingly opposite ideas are related, and even allowed to overlap. In the opening lines of *Religio Laici* the "Moon and Stars" of Reason have only reflected light, but "Fires" and "Tapers" suggest intrinsic light, and hint, in Mr. Budick's view, at the innatist ideas which Dryden derived from the Cambridge Platonists. The variable suggestiveness of the imagery thus correspond[illegible] the changing perspectives on [illegible] the whole argument about [illegible] and revelation is hinged.

The same metaphors are [illegible] again in *The Hind and the Pa*[illegible] but to support the Catholic [illegible] revised view of the place th[illegible] Anglican Church ought to occ[illegible]

Then, as the Moon who firs[illegible]
By which she makes our nethe[illegible]
So might she shine, reflecti[illegible]
The rays she borrow'd from [illegible]

The vision here seems to be [illegible] right relationship perverted, [illegible] than of a harmonious interac[illegible] reason and revelation, always [illegible] vided that reason apprecia[illegible] proper limitations. The diff[illegible] may not be radical, but is, of co[illegible] in its controversial applicatio[illegible] considerable importance. The d[illegible] inevitably is to give a militan[illegible] to the Hind's case which c[illegible] easily be reconciled with the [illegible] of visionary illumination tha[illegible] den's revised imagery associat[illegible] the Roman Catholic Church.

In a very interesting disc[illegible] Mr. Budick tries to show tha[illegible] visionary can, in fact, be recon[illegible] with the satirical and pole[illegible] through consideration of the po[illegible] debt to the Book of Daniel [illegible] suggestion (which was adumb[illegible] in an article in the *TLS* on Ap[illegible] 1969) is an attractive one, thoug[illegible] estimate of the poem to whi[illegible] leads Mr. Budick is a little ch[illegible] agant: in *The Hind and the P*[illegible] *ther*, he says, Dryden "comm[illegible] himself to the darkling revel[illegible] of divine truth which emerge [illegible] God's secret mercy to man's [illegible] and from the occult symb[illegible] tragedy and triumph which [illegible] poet's reason was allowed to [illegible] from the mysteries of Daniel [illegible] primitive English Christianity[illegible] These are words of epic grand[illegible] and indeed Mr. Budick hints [illegible] this might in a sense be Dryde[illegible] epic poem. There is even a tent[illegible] suggestion of comparison with [illegible] *dise Lost*. This is not pressed, [illegible] ever, and Mr. Budick clearly seems well aware of the inadeq[illegible] cies of Dryden's beast fabling [illegible] mythical suggestiveness requi[illegible] a poem of epic proportions.

The Hind and the Panther [illegible] mains, after all, a disputational [illegible] indeed, partisan, poem; and in s[illegible] of splendid passages, which [illegible] Budick enables us to understand [illegible] appreciate more fully, it is a p[illegible] of unrealized possibilities [illegible] than splendid achievement. In m[illegible] places it is frankly tedious, [illegible] unbalanced. One prefers the rea[illegible] able alternations of *Religio Lai*[illegible] is there, if anywhere, that Dry[illegible] succeeds in harmonizing poetry [illegible] truth.

[illegible]odern Russia— [illegible]nd its founder

[illegible]RARKA:
[illegible] Union
Thames and Hudson. £2.

[illegible]I KOUTAISSOFF:
[illegible] Union
Ernest Benn. £2.50.

[illegible] shortly before the opening of the Twenty-Fourth Congress [of the] Communist Party, each [of these] two new studies provides a[n ap]praisal of the forces that, [over the] past half a century, have [transformed] the Soviet Union from [a] peasant country to a [super]-power.

[Mr. Mu]rarka, who for several [years] has been Moscow [correspon]dent of *The Observer*, [sees the] need for some general [background] knowledge of Russian [history] and devotes his first two [chapters] to a brisk survey of the developments between the [days] of Kievan Rus and the Revolution. In later chap[ters on] the ascendancy of Stalin [he] is on more contentious [ground] and some of his judgments [are ha]rdly debatable. It is true [that the] literary virtues of Svetlana [Alliluyeva]'s *Twenty Letters to a [Friend]* were inflated out of due [proportion] when the book first [appeared]; but to refer to it merely [as a] public relations job done [[illegible]] of her dead father", as [Mr. Mur]arka does, is surely going [to the o]pposite extreme. On a graver [issue he] places the blame for the [creation] of the Warsaw Pact on the Western Powers. [It] can be argued that the [need] of some sort of military [alliance] of this kind, under [Soviet] control, was an inevitable development the moment the [[illegible]] of national independ[ence was] stopped in the satellite coun[tries. On] the other hand, Mr. [Murarka] does not mince his words in dealing with the limited sovereignty argument enunciated by Brezhnev after the occupation of Czechoslovakia—he refers to it as an "obnoxious doctrine"—and although he comes to a guardedly optimistic conclusion, he stresses the point that, as long as the Soviet Communist Party refuses to come to terms with its own past, the dangers of a relapse into Stalinist methods cannot be wholly discounted.

Elisabeth Koutaissoff's survey is more restricted in scope than Mr. Murarka's, but she has crammed a good deal more detail into her chapters on economic planning, agriculture, education and demographic trends—this last containing much useful material not widely known in the West. Her decision to take the Twenty-Third Party Congress (1966) as her starting-point is a rather curious one. It was a lacklustre affair, and certainly marked no watershed in recent Soviet policies, except to confirm the present collective leadership in power, eighteen months after the downfall of Khrushchev. At various points, Professor Koutaissoff shows a rather uncritical acceptance of the official Soviet line on the reasons for East-West tension, and she falls into occasional errors of fact—the special aircraft used by the Americans for high-altitude surveillance of the Soviet Union was not the B2 but the U2. On the other hand, she never loses her awareness of the enormous price that has had to be paid for Soviet achievements in human suffering, and she concludes her survey with a highly sympathetic portrayal of the novelist Solzhenitsyn, of his present plight, and of the challenge he represents to the regime.

Both these volumes have helpful appendixes. But since they are plainly designed to serve as works of reference, it is a pity neither contains as much material as it might have done in this readily accessible form.

[P]M. SWEEZY and HARRY [MAGDO]FF (Editors):
[illegible]
Monthly Review Press. £2.25.

[This volu]me contains eight rather [[illegible]] essays written in celebration [of the cent]enary of Lenin's birth last [year]. The contributors would no [doubt] all describe themselves in [one way] or other as Marxist-[Leninists]. But they represent a [wide] variety of views, and the [volume] comes as a pleasant reminder [that scho]lastic disputes about ortho[doxy are] no longer a feature of [[illegible]] Marxism and Leninism, [at least] in the English-speaking [world]. Only one of the essays in [[illegible]], which seeks to depict [[illegible]] as the true hero of [the] dictatorship of the prole[tariat, ex]hibits a tedious strain of [[illegible]].

[The t]wo most scholarly are [[illegible]] devoted to a critique [of key] points of Leninist doc[trine. M]arcel Liebman studies the [impact] of the Russian revolution [on] Lenin's thought. He [argues] with much plausibility that [[illegible]] insistence, in *What is to be* [*Done*] and elsewhere, on the leader[ship of] professional revolutionaries [was mo]dified by the experience of [the gre]at mass movements (espe[cially] the Soviets, of which the [Bolshe]viks were at first [[illegible]]. He began to speak at [[illegible]] of the revolutionary initia[tive of] the masses and of the need [to pro]letarianize the party cadres. [The] reaction which set in after [[illegible]] brought again to the fore the [[illegible]] elements in party [theory and] practice. Somewhat the [same] pattern can be traced, though [[illegible]] does not develop this [[illegible]] the mass enthusiasm of 1917 [[illegible]] civil war period followed by [[illegible]] relapse into discipline and [[illegible]] after 1921. This is [[illegible]] study in two contradictory facets of Lenin's political thinking.

Ralph Miliband tackles in much the same spirit the problems of political leadership and political power involved in the discrepancies between the "state of the commune", the workers' state or the "armed proletariat", as envisaged in *State and Revolution*, and the kind of state power established after the revolution. Dr. Miliband, while no doubt recognizing the influence of changed political conditions attempts to probe more deeply into the problems of leadership (the dictatorship of the proletariat now indentified with the dictatorship of the party—and eventually of the party leaders) and of the kind of state which would be compatible with the realization of socialism. The picture presented here of Lenin's thought, precariously balanced between the anarchy of workers' control and the authoritarian implications of democratic centralism, reflects the fundamental issues of all political organization.

E. J. Hobsbawm and Martin Nicolaus contribute papers on the theory of the "labour aristocracy"—the privileged sector of the working class in advanced industrial countries, whose share in the super profits of capitalism was rendered possible by the imperialistic exploitation of backward territories. But while Professor Hobsbawm rather doubtfully questions the applicability of this model to the British Labour movement after 1914, Mr. Nicolaus's brief but incisive essay treats it as "a serious theoretical explanation . . . of the recurrent and persistent tendencies towards imperialistic chauvinism among workers in the metropolis". Two essays on imperialism in Latin America and in Africa attempt, on rather different lines, to work out the impacts of Lenin's theory of imperialism for these major areas of the world.

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES

T·L·S

70th Year 21 MAY 1971 No. 3,612

Commentary

Argument of principle over admission charges to museums and art galleries now has a new context: the size and scale of the charges as foreseen in this week's Government White Paper, *Future Policy for Museums and Galleries* (topic H.M.S.O. 7½p). As realpolitik goes, the proposals are quite civilized, and most of the deserving cases that were pleaded earlier have been accommodated. The only one that has been overlooked is that of outright poverty, but a means test conducted at the turnstiles might have been difficult to set up. "Organised educational parties, library readers and scholars and students on prearranged visits" will, if the White Paper is enacted, get in for nothing, which is very right and proper, and, better still, it will also be possible to buy a season ticket for all the institutions covered by eventual legislation for only £1 (or 50p if you are below the age of consent).

Those who are too old, ignorant or spontaneous to qualify for exemption will be asked to pay 10p for admission (5p for children) except in the months of July and August, when they become honorary Americans, tourists and must find double that reasonable sum. The White Paper does not drop any hints about admission being free on one day a week, as is the custom in a number of countries where charges are already made.

The Government expects to make £1.3 million in a full year at the rates proposed, and to spend 10 per cent of that on administering the scheme. To start with at least, it can claim to be paying more back to the museums and galleries than they will be collecting from their visitors, since the White Paper also gives details of future expenditure that is some 50 per cent higher than the amounts previously allotted. The list of projects being completed and designed is a generous one, and there is also the promise of a review body to consider the present situation of provincial museums and galleries.

* * *

Last Saturday's Brighton Festival conference on "Poetry in the 1970s", organized by the Brighton Poetry Society at the College of Arts and Crafts, had the air of fairly happy confusion and inconclusiveness which usually waits on such events; and also perhaps a bit less of the egomania and boredom. The poetry conference as a means of introducing poetry into a festival may be a better idea than most—more substantial and noticeable than a one-shot reading, and at least offering, if handled enterprisingly, a clash of doctrines, personalities and life-styles. It all depends, of course, on good organization and an interesting attendance. The Brighton Poetry Society could claim a fair success for their efficient efforts by retaining for most of the seven-hour day an audience of 160, which heard sessions on "The Shape of Poetry in the Seventies", "Poetry and the other Arts" and "Poetry as a Career"; and then came back for a reading in the evening. Stephen Spender presided, George MacBeth chaired most of it, and an army of poets, reviewers and editors from most parts of the spectrum made the running.

Stephen Spender's introduction to the opening session, loosely contrasting the "formalists" and the "expressionists", and implicitly hoping for a refinement of popular modes of poetry into something really individual and lasting, set the scene in a benignly summarizing way for the best discussion of the conference. Characteristic and predictable squabbles over "American" v. "British", the "international" v. the "provincial" and "energy" v. "standards" took place between Adrian Henri, Anthony Thwaite, Edward Lucie-Smith, Alan Brownjohn, Lee Harwood, Michael Horovitz and others—"They get carried away", complained at least one frustrated voice in the audience—but the session finally sorted itself out into a moderately constructive and good-humoured, as well as lively, coverage of the ground; and there was Laurence Lerner there to state his own preference for drawing the battle-lines between the fat poets and the thin.

"Poetry and the other Arts", begun by Jeff Nuttall in the afternoon against a background of flickering slides projected on to a screen, moved away early from his exhortation to consider the "creative juxtaposition of all the elements" and from Martin Bax's plea that poets should simply *know* more than they do, into a conventional discussion of whether people really liked their art and their technology mixed, and whether they trusted the technology at all; though Edward Lucie-Smith, for one, felt that art had so far followed technology too romantically and too tentatively. Political notes sounded here were struck more loudly in the worst, and worst-attended, session of the day, on "Poetry as a Career", a dismal hour into which neither Stephen Spender's reasonableness nor Adrian Henri's flamboyance could inject any life, and which culminated in Anthony Thwaite, working hard with little cooperation as chairman, gladly providing the matches for a Reichian anarchist to burn a pound-note as a symbolic gesture. In the evening, readings were given by Henri (in quiet vein), Harwood (panting for breath on the Black Mountain foothills), Lerner (clear and energetic), Spender (restrained but ominous), and Horovitz itself-accompanied on a gazoo). This audience was much larger; and very charitable.

* * *

In this country it has been common in recent years for hard-up poets to seek refuge in plush advertising jobs, tossing off jingles to subsidize more solemn bardic labours. In the United States, though, if one can judge at all from an article in this month's *Playboy*, the ad-man who is finding it difficult to support his three-car household could do worse than chuck up the rigours of Madison Avenue and yield to the honeyed temptations of a career in poetry. The subject of the *Playboy* piece is James Dickey, this most recent book of verse is reviewed on page 580). Mr. Dickey, we are told, once used to slave away as a copywriter for a mere fifty grand a year. At the age of thirty-seven, though, he made the break and became a full-time poet.

Since then he has never, as they say, looked back: indeed his curriculum vitae could well have been composed by Dale Carnegie. This is how *Playboy* tells it:

It took some time for things to fall into place, for recognition, fame and money, things that never come to many poets, to start coming in. At one point he went on relief, and for the first few years traveled, giving readings wherever he was invited, sometimes for as little as $75 and a Greyhound bus ticket. He spent a year in Europe on a $5,000 Guggenheim grant, then returned to the United States and took a succession of jobs as poet-in-residence at Reed College (1963-64), San Fernando Valley State College (1964-66) and the University of Wisconsin (1966). In 1966, he won the National Book Award, and the days of his trips for $75 readings were over. Now he charges $3,500, a figure he decided upon when he heard that it was what Al Capp demanded for his college appearances. "The poets of this country are going to get at least as much as the damn cartoonists, and I tell them to hold out for it like I do, because the colleges have got the damn dough. I'm not going to see the poets of my generation picked up cheap."

From 1966 onwards the tale is much the same. From 1966-1968, Mr. Dickey occupied that odd but comfy post, Poetry Consultant to the Library of Congress, and then moved to the University of South Carolina at Columbia, for a further poet-in-residence stint. Meantime, of course, he did not neglect the profits of the poetry-reading circuits.

Although all this may be enough to turn most English poets (and quite a few English playboys) green with envy, in *Playboy* terms Dickey's real success was yet to come: "In 1970, at the age of forty-seven, he had his year." He published a novel called *Deliverance*, which immediately took up residence in the best-seller list and stayed there for most of 1970, only outstripped by the notorious *Love Story*. And then, needless to say, the real gold arrived. Warner Bros. bought the screen rights and Mr. Dickey's cut, says *Playboy*, was at least half a million dollars! Who knows, the poet may now renounce all this empty stuff for his first love and buy himself a small advertising agency in Atlanta. After all, there is more to life than just literature.

* * *

The theme of the dictator from the periphery of an empire—Napoleon the Corsican, Stalin the Georgian, Hitler the Austrian is familiar enough. But what about the dictator who is even more alien to the people he rules; Jewish, for example? One remembers the malicious rumour that Hitler himself had a Jewish grandparent—his father being not only illegitimate but conceived when his grandmother was a servant in a Jewish family. An even more unlikely candidate for Jewish ancestry is Lenin, whose parents have long been known as members of non-Russian but more or less acceptable nationalities—Kalmyk and German—but whose mother, it is increasingly frequently suggested, may actually have been not German but Jewish.

This possibility, which is given added spice by the current situation of Zionist Jewry in the Union, has always been [illegible] because of her name—Maria Androvna Blank—but [illegible] ence either way has never been produced. The question has been put more strongly by the April issue of *Dissent*, which includes a translation of an article by Marcin Wyziembło [illegible] émigré Polish magazine [illegible] called "Was Lenin a Jew Jewish?"

Mr. Wyziembło reports [illegible] which has been circulating [illegible] since 1964: that Marietta Shaginian, whom he describes as a "[illegible] who "had been pensioned off at the beginning of the sixties" and came involved in historical research upon her retirement", while investigating the nineteenth-century [illegible] of Nizhni Novgorod, divorced committee member whose name was [illegible] denly changed from Sender to Alexander Blank, and who turned out to be a "merchant and publician" from Simbirsk who had converted from Judaism to Christianity (no date is given); that further investigation identified this Alexander Blank with the Alexander Ilich [illegible] was the father of Lenin's mother, also showed that she was born a Jewish faith until "shortly before she married Lenin's father. Wyziembło then states that Shaginian's formation, which was backed by original documents and was to have appeared in the historical magazine *Voprosy Istorii* in 1964, was suppressed by the authorities and never been published.

It's a good story, but how plausible is it? For one thing, Mr. Wyziembło doesn't seem to know much about Marietta Shaginian, who [illegible] familiar to Lenin students as an authority on his ancestry ever since she published an article about his family, backed by original documents, in *Novy Mir* in November 1937, and a novel on the same subject in 1938 (a novel which [illegible] tally, fell into disfavour for more than twenty years). Then it [illegible] that Blank, long known as [illegible] who studied in St. Petersburg [illegible] 1818 to 1824 and practised until [illegible] when he settled as a landowner at Konushkino near Kazan, [illegible] merchant as well; and also [illegible] Simbirsk—which is of course [illegible] birthplace—when he was proved known to have lived in several places in Russia and when [illegible] parents did not settle there until a year before his birth.

Altogether it seems an [illegible] story. It might also seem a trivial subject, if it had not been given importance by the [illegible] reticence of the Russian authorities.

NEXT WEEK: 'Lucy' and 'New Lucy': E. M. Forster's early drafts for 'A Room with a View'

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Why does Stephen Dedalus pick his nose?

BY RICHARD ELLMANN

The first T. S. Eliot lecture for 1971, given at the University of Kent, Canterbury, on May 11

[illegible] portrayed Aristotle contemplating the bust of Homer; Joyce portrays [illegible] contemplating Aristotle. The [illegible] of those who know is the [illegible] philosopher in the first part of *Ulysses*. It is Aristotle's definition of soul that Stephen quotes with [illegible]: "The soul is in a manner [illegible]: the soul is the form of [illegible] Aristotle's definitions of [illegible] and time are the building-[illegible] out of which Stephen, in his [illegible] on the strand, constructs [illegible] universe. With Homer we are at the beginning of Western literature, with Aristotle at what Joyce [illegible] the beginning of Western [illegible]. It is the morning of [illegible] and it might be the morning [illegible]. The sun is "merrying" [illegible] the sea, the mountains are [illegible]ing". Young men are savour[illegible] the bitter-sweetness of their [illegible]. They live in a tower which [illegible] as the "omphalos" or [illegible] of the world. Every object is [illegible]y defined as if Adam had just [illegible] it a name, or as if Aristotle [illegible] just enmattered its essence.

[illegible]e is a curious air of cor[illegible] about the opening scene of [illegible]. It is not exactly the morn[illegible] of creation, it is the morning [illegible] Adam has sinned. Stephen [illegible] returned from Baudelairean [illegible] to experience the bite of con[illegible] over his refusal to pray to [illegible]one's god. Mulligan opens [illegible] by mockingly celebrating [illegible] as if he were some false Pro[illegible] filching fire from heaven. [illegible]Joyce said, Molly Bloom (who [illegible] the book) is the flesh that af[illegible]firms; then Mulligan who [illegible] is the spirit that always [illegible]. He is Ireland's gay betrayer, [illegible] in a paradise of pretenders. [illegible]other occupants of the tower is [illegible], who is English and repre[illegible] an imperialism that has de[illegible]ated into shooting at phantoms [illegible] into sentimental folklorism [illegible] the occupied country. The [illegible] is notably bereft of love or [illegible]iking, except for Stephen's [illegible]ment to his dead mother, his [illegible] to his muse, and the [illegible]on from Yeats's *The Countess Cathleen*, "And no more turn [illegible] and brood/Upon love's [illegible] mystery", which to Mulli[illegible] is a catchphrase and to [illegible] a reality. The tower is no [illegible] but a dead, disarmed relic of [illegible] power. Lucifer has fallen [illegible] forever and could say about middle earth: "Why this is hell, nor am I out of it." A British cloud covers the Greek sun.

Joyce was determined that *Ulysses* should constitute an encyclopedia, binding the present with the opposite end of the Western tradition through Homer and Aristotle; but with suggestions also of the pre-Homeric beginning of things as conceived by Judeo-Christianity. A recent writer on Joyce has remarked that after fifty years it is no use looking for a new myth in *Ulysses*, but it is just that which I wish to propose. Needless to say, Joyce's myth is fourfold (all good myths are), with a literal or narrative level, a second level exploring the moral significance of the first, and two other levels with which I shall be concerned in my next lecture, one being aesthetic, the other, which is unutterable—until tomorrow at this same time—anagogic. It has been objected that Joyce's means are too elaborate, I shall contend that they are much more elaborate than has been indicated, but that they resolve into essential simplicities. Joyce's favourite story was Tolstoy's "How Much Land Does a Man Need?" which is as simple as a parable; and a similar parable lies at the centre of *Ulysses*.

* * *

Joyce organized his fourfold myth into three main sections, the "Telemachiad", the adventures of Ulysses, and the "Nostos" or return. These are also the three ages of man, which is why the book begins with the young and why the sense of age is in the last three chapters oppressive. The procession in terms of three is important, but was evidently not in Joyce's first plan; for some months after he began, Joyce informed his brother that *Ulysses* would contain twenty-two episodes. He reduced the twenty-two to eighteen, or more specifically to two halves of nine. Within each half there are three triads, which interrelate in every way. The relation of the two halves of the book to each other is, I promise you, a sexual as well as a literary matter.

When he adopted the triadic organization, Joyce planned that each triad should embody thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. One symmetry required others: if one chapter is external, the next is internal and the third both; similarly, if one episode centres on land, the second will be water, and the third amphibious; if one is solar, the second will be lunar, and the third will envisage an alchemical marriage of sun and moon; if the first is body, the second is soul, the third is their tentative unity. What I want to do this evening is to set forth the lineaments of Joyce's creation in terms of the three episodes, which introduce Stephen, and the three that present Bloom.

The *Odyssey* takes place in three zones, heaven, earth, and the underworld. Earth and the underworld were possible for a modern writer, but heaven offered difficulties. Joyce might have followed Homer, as Goethe did, by contriving a prologue in heaven; or he could have convoked an assemblage of demiurges and spirits like Hardy. But the bias of Joyce's book is so much in favour of human rather than super-human life that these possibilities did not suit him. On the other hand, whenever a difficulty appeared he embraced it. The Homeric gods *do* manifest a number of times in *Ulysses*, shaking the earth, wielding the thunderbolt; but for his principal movers and shakers Joyce adopted two undeclared gods of this world, space and time. These have their kinship to body and soul, temporal and spiritual power; but they also exert in most of the book a godlike influence on the proceedings.

This cosmic pressure is never acknowledged in Joyce's remarks about *Ulysses*, but in *Finnegans Wake* he avowedly makes Shem and Shaun, Earwicker and Anna Livia Plurabelle, the gracehoper and the ondt, the tree and the stone, the two washerwomen, into time and space types. In *Ulysses* the roles are apportioned rather to episodes than to characters. I shall propose that in every group of these chapters the first defers to space, the second has time in the ascendant, and the third blends the two. Space has priority because in each triad the external world has to be posited before it can be countered or understood. So the first chapter in *Ulysses* is given over to space which as Stephen defines it later, is "what you damn well have to see". No structure could be more solidly spatial than the nine-foot stick Sandycove tower, in 1904 perhaps exactly a hundred years old. And in it is a solid man, heralded by the adjectives "stately, plump", Buck Mulligan. Mulligan is occupied in verbal activity: he is endeavouring to give substance to the body and blood of Christ in the chalice of his shaving bowl, over which he has crossed his razor and mirror. The host is imperfect—Mulligan admits to a little trouble about those white corpuscles, a reference to the lather in the bowl. God's body is invoked verbally as well as sacramentally in this episode always in terms of concrete entities: Mulligan speaks of God as "collector of prepuces", and Stephen calls him "chewer of corpses", a premonitory union of birth and death metaphors, as of divine and human. Father, Son and Holy Ghost become the three eggs which Mulligan slaps on the plates. Under Mulligan's aegis of denial, godsbody becomes dogsbody.

The authority of space over the scene is asserted in the way that whatever is mentioned is quickly bodied. The sea is identified by Mulligan, with Swinburne's assistance, as the great sweet mother, then, in mock-deference to Homeric epithets, as "the scrotum-tightening sea". To Stephen (as a cloud momentarily covers the sun) the sea is rather a bowl of green vomit, such as his mother coughed up in her last illness. For Mulligan the miracle of making wine at Cana is compared to making water, implying a blasphemous union of creation and decreation. His "Ballad of Joking Jesus" renders spatial the timeless by turning Christ into a flying-machine. When a spirit does appear, as Stephen's mother does in his dream, she is not fleshless but wears her corrupted flesh. Ireland is embodied in the guise of "a wandering crone", the old milkwoman. A more sombre denizen of this world is the imagined body of the man who has been drowned, now being sought for off shore. Stephen's refusal to swim is in part a refusal to yield to the blandishments of space, which may also be regarded as the diversions of hell. He denies the deniers.

* * *

In the second chapter the scene-shifter is not space but time. Space had offered extension, time now offers succession. The episode begins with a history lesson, in which Stephen has to instruct his pupils about one of those bloody battles which in *Finnegans Wake* are dismissed as clashes of wills gen wonts. This one is the battle of Tarentum, ambiguously won by Pyrrhus, and Stephen thinks that all victories in war are equally Pyrrhic. Two theories of history are propounded: Haines, apologizing for the British occupation of Ireland, had remarked to Stephen that "We in England feel that history is to blame", as if history were some demonic force; but Mr. Deasy, headmaster of Stephen's school, has a different view: he holds with Hegel that "All history moves towards one great goal, the manifestation of God". (Deasy's attempts to make time divine are the opposite pole to Mulligan's effort to make God human.) Stephen ponders the two theories, of history as infernal and of history as divine, and he also considers Blake's contention that history is fabled by the daughters of memory and is a record of what never happened. He doesn't accept Blake's view, regarding it as motivated by impatience and couched in overstatement. Still, the idea roots itself in his mind, and he says: "I hear the ruin of all space, shattered glass and toppling masonry, and time one livid final flame." Stephen asks wryly, "What's left us then?", that is, if space and time are destroyed. This question is to be answered at the end of the book. But for now Stephen sticks with Aristotle, and allows history to survive as "an actuality of the possible as possible".

Various aspects of time are marshalled in this episode. Joyce builds on the contrast that Stephen as compared with Mr. Deasy is young, but as compared with his pupil Sargent is old. Politically Deasy lives in the past, frozen in Ulsterite frenzy. Financially Deasy puts away for the future. What he offers to Stephen, as worldly wisdom, is archaic conservatism in politics, and conserved wealth in finance—kingdoms of the past and of the future. Stephen seeks a different kingdom, that of the

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now, the here". And so he counters Deasy, and Hamlet as well, by announcing that "History is a nightmare from which I am trying to awake". The evidence of this wakefulness is his debts, which testify to his attempt to live in the present, unconsciously, it may be, but desperately. Better debts than battening upon past and future. An I.O.U. is an act of moral defiance.

In this episode Joyce examines history in two modes, secular and spiritual Caesar and Christ. The battles of Tarentum and Asculum—Caesarism, Stephen thinks of as "Jousts, slush and uproar of battles", and counterposes them with Christ in "Lycidas", described by Milton also in terms of power as "the dear might of Him that walked the waves". Stephen speaks of Christ's shadow as lying upon us all. His contrast is posed again in Mr. Deasy's two collections, of Stuart coins and of Apostle spoons. Physical and spiritual might, empire and church militant, battle for our bodies and souls. Mr. Deasy, senile warrior, cries, "I will fight for the right to the end", and dodders on, "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right", like a mockery of all nationalism. In Caesar Stephen finds a history of oppression of the Irish; in Christ, oppression of the Jews. Mr. Deasy sees no incompatibility in regarding the manifestation of God as history's goal, and in endorsing the persecution of the Jews. The two powers, secular and spiritual, are related in that both depend upon cruelty. Stephen will render nothing unto God or Caesar, for nothing is really theirs. Wars are equally destructive whether they are fought for secular or spiritual causes. And Stephen mentally equates Deasy's two collections of Stuart coins and Apostle spoons with Mr. Deasy's third collection, which is of shells. Hollow shells are what sacred and profane relics alike come to.

* * *

Corruptions of time dominate the second episode as corruptions of space dominated the first. The third chapter is Stephen's effort to sort out corrupt and incorrupt. Stephen's long monologue at first appears to be totally improvisatory in organization, but it has an underlying structure which I think has escaped detection. At the beginning Stephen abstracts space and time from the universe as to some extent Joyce has done, and tests them out as if he were their first manufacturer. Then he experiments with closing off the external world of space by shutting his eyes and living altogether in the internal world of time. "Has all vanished since?" he asks himself, and opens his eyes, only to find the external world still there: "There all the time without you: and ever shall be, world without end." The sentiment is Aristotelian: though the phrase is ironically doxological.

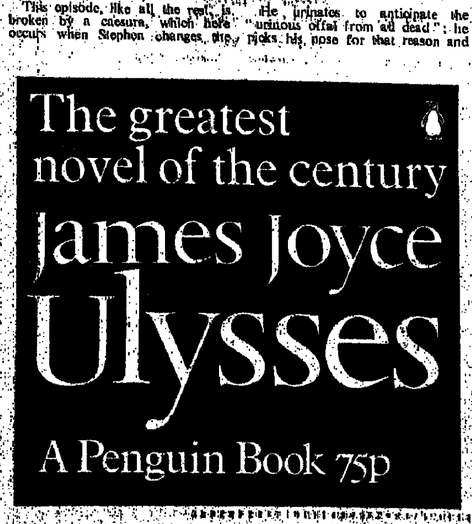
This episode, like all the rest, is broken by a caesura, which here occurs when Stephen changes the direction of his steps. The first part deals with what is primal, the second with what is terminal. In the first part Stephen, after creating or at least re-creating the material world, observes two midwives with a bag, and these make him ponder his own creation, and then the creation of Adam and Eve, and then the conception and birth of Christ. The mystery of paternity, because so remote from birth, occupies him more than motherhood, and he ruminates on true fathers, ghostly fathers, church fathers, and father priests who in chalices throughout the world bring God once more to birth. His thoughts about women's role in creation also extend from Mary to Eve to Magdalen to the moon.

But after he turns from the Pigeon House road, Stephen thinks of the dissolution of matter. He observes the carcass of a dog, and imagines what the corpse of the drowned man will look like when fished up. He imagines woman with her demon lover, death. It is noon, yet for the moment he sees not the brightness of the sun but the darkness of his shadow. If his shadow were endless (that is, if he were no longer bound by space and time), would his shadow still be his? The implicit answer is no, because mortality suffuses his every thought. His words, he thinks, are becoming dark, and he imagines himself saying to a girl: "Darkness is in our souls do you not think" "Days make their end", he concludes sadly, and acknowledges that "Evening [death] will find itself in me, without me".

One process binds the two parts of the episode, birth and death. This is not growth but corruption. Stephen sees all created things in process of decay, every day dying a little, as if death were a concurrent process. Many examples congregate in his mind. There is the decay of his house, of his father's family and his uncle's. Men like Jonathan Swift have gone mad. Marriages are broken up. Even heaven has not escaped, for allbright Lucifer has *fallen from it*. As for God, his transformations are a series of falls: "God becomes man becomes fish becomes barnacle goose becomes featherbed mountain". Stephen concludes. All life sinks in the wet sand like his boots. "Dead breaths I living breathe, tread dead dust." Birth is bound to death by corruption; he imagines death coming to kiss a girl, mouth to her mouth, to her womb: "Allwombing tomb." He had announced at the beginning of his monologue that he was here to read the signatures of "ineluctable modality" and "seawrack", and seawrack obsesses him now. In accordance with this mood, he urinates, expressing one form of corruption. He feels his nose full of mucus, another form, and picks it. He feels his decaying teeth as earlier he had savoured his decaying house.

* * *

The epithets to anticipate the ominous offal from all dead": he picks his nose for that reason and





occurs when Stephen changes the

Milly's letter belongs to the world where objects, people cluster, congregate. It is full of obvious and obtuse feelings about clothing, candy, young men, people around her, Boylan. Her expressions, "beef to the heel" (for plump farmers), and "getting on swimming in the photo biz", have an inept force. She has so much to do, so many plans, is in such a hurry.

Martha Clifford lives under a different star: her letter is addressed to Bloom under his pen-name of Henry Flower:

Dear Henry,

I got your last letter to me and thank you very much for it. I am sorry you did not like my last letter. Why did you enclose the stamps? I am awfully angry with you. I do wish I could punish you for that. I called you naughty boy because I do not like that other word. Please tell me what is the real meaning of that word. Are you not happy in your home you poor little naughty boy? I do wish I could do something for you. Please tell me what you think of poor me. I often think of the beautiful name you have. Dear Henry, when will we meet? I think of you so often you have no idea. I have never felt myself so much drawn to a man as you. I feel so bad about. Please write me a long letter and tell me more. Remember if you do not I will punish you. So now you know what I will do to you, you naughty boy, if you do not write. O how I long to meet you, Henry dear. do not deny my request before my patience are exhausted. Then I will tell you all. Goodbye now, naughty darling. I have such a bad headache today and write *by return* to your longing

MARTHA.

P.S. Do tell me what kind of perfume does your wife use. I want to know.

Martha likes money, not work; perfume, not picnics. Instead of Milly's heartiness Martha is all stale air and innuendo, with nothing definite, not even her name or Henry's. Milly's errors in composition come from youth and impatience and lack of training, Martha's are examples of grammatical decay, of language gone gamey.

The two episodes also confront Bloom with secular and spiritual choices similar to those Stephen confronted. At the pork butcher shop, Bloom picks up a leaflet propagandizing a Zionist scheme for cultivation of land in Palestine. For a moment he allows his mind to dandle Palestine as the promised land, crowded with olive trees, citrons, oranges. But he quickly comes to his usual attitude, which is an eighteenth-century distrust of both enthusiasm and superstition. "Nothing doing", he thinks. "Still an idea behind it." A moment later a grey cloud comes over the sun, like a message from Olympus, and Bloom deflates Zionism as Stephen elsewhere deflates Irish Nationalism. The promise of the promised land has long since been broken, he thinks:

No, not like that. A barren land, bare waste. Vineyards, the dead sea: no fish, weedless, sunk deep in the earth. No wind would lift those waves, grey metal, poisonous foggy waters. Brimstone they called it raining down: the cities of the plain: Sodom, Gomorrah, Edom. All dead names. A dead sea in a dead land, grey and old. Old now. It bore the oldest, the first race. A bent hag crossed from Cassidy's clutching a noggin bottle by the neck. The oldest people. Wandered far away over all the earth, captivity to captivity, multiplying, dying, being, born everywhere. It lay there now. Now it could bear no more. Dead: an old woman's: the grey sunken cunt of the world.

It is characteristic of Bloom and of this chapter to find in a part of the body, an image of personal desolation. It is also like Bloom to seek refuge from such thoughts in another physical image: "Be near her ample heavenwarmed flesh. Yes. Yes." And as if to sanction this wish, the cloud lifts and another messenger arrives, like Hermes with his golden wand, for the sun: "Quick warm sunlight came running from Berkeley road, swiftly. In slim sandals, along the brightening footpath. Runs, she runs to meet me, a girl with gold hair on the wind." This image brings Bloom out of despond and leads him to return home.

He will not accept any more than Stephen the idea that a new state will lead to freedom. He has independently to Stephen's history as a nightmare of and persecution, which he from the point of view of the as captivity to captivity. He ally immune to spiritual agenda in the "Lotus-Eaters" sode. There he passes by a and meditates on the two Christianity and Buddhism:

Same notice on the door. the very reverend John Conmee sulnt Peter Claver and the mission. Save China's millions. how they explain it to the Chinese. Prefer an ounce of . . . Buddha their god lying on in the museum. Taking it hand under his cheek. Josstick ing. Not like Ecce Homo. thorns and cross.

Buddha lolls while Christ permissiveness as against abandon versus sacrifice of self. Bloom has a further idea about opposition: he discovers in secret identity. Both religion narcotic. Christian penance, finds, has its own lusciousness may be wrong, but this is his contribution to the theology, and one his creator does not discourage. The argument reads like a commentary on Mulligan's bowl of lather which a mirror and a razor crossed: narcissism and crudity sentimentality equal religion, thinks.

Confession. Everyone wants to. This will tell you all. Penance. Punish please.

He takes up here Martha's lascivious suggestion that she punish him. There is a pervert pleasure in self-abasement, "body shame", as he calls it. The chapter ends in a counter-image to Christ walking on waves: Bloom imagines himself lapped by water in his bath and thinks, "This is my body: this body he imagines there is not the celibate Christ, but of himself as a progonitive man. Joyce gives the human form divine to the human form human. He preferred an occasionally surpassing himself in god sporadically slumming on earth.

* * *

Having established Bloom's ism towards both secular and tual uplift, towards Jewish ism and Christian regen Joyce had next to bring to a the second triad of episodes sixth episode was particularly portant because it concluded separate movement of Bloom Stephen; hereafter they begin, consciously at first, to work rather than apart. Joyce does place at this point the descent Hades, which was pivotal for seus as well, since it was in that he learned his eventual fate the promise of the promised land has long since been broken, he thinks:

. . .

Joyce took up this challenge situating his episode in Glasnevin cemetery; there as in Hades the denizens are dead and the living interlopers. No ghosts rise, though the "memory of the dead" is and clear. Because this episode "Proteus", Joyce establishes subtle counterpoint. At the beginning of his protean walk Stephen had seen the midwives, who will have presided at his birth; at the beginning of Bloom's funeral ride he observes an old woman peering from behind a blind, and thinks for her as one who prepares a corpse for burial. Stephen broods on the navel cord which binds us all, he says, to the Garden of Eden; Bloom broods on the coffin band which binds us all equally to Tophet. Stephen's perplexity over Christ's two fathers achieves its parallel in his having himself two fathers in Simon Dedalus and Bloom. Finally Joyce is able to solve this conundrum by setting the two fathers side by side in the funereal carriage. It is the first time in literature that this problem has been solved, as well as the first time it has been posed. At the end of "Proteus" Stephen has a momental image of the drowned corpse, and Bloom balances this with an image of a corpse decaying on land. Both heroes have to face

The Osmotic Sap'

Sir,—I should like to call Roy attention to this sentence: had been born a hundred the twentieth century would a Newton of Chemistry." It place at this point the descent Hades, given by A. N. White- Harvard as Lowell Lectures in published in England in 1926 Cambridge University Press. I have) a great respect for but remember thinking at how much more impressive the called "The Romantic Reac- would have been if he had not of having read the poets and their relevance to this theme, uncritically naive in regard to am forced to say that the of the Chair of Poetry at Ox- non-literary distinction is comparable to that of the colla- in *Principia Mathematica*. me to be, in relation to the professes (May 14), no less by his own testimony, the I wrote thirty-five years ago found convincing and deci- he himself (though "slightly had not perceived how unjust it was until he read Mr. reputation": "It was not he says, "when Desmond published his book, *Shelley: and Work*, that the rights Shelley were established".

Having the satisfying finality of the [illegible] objection which Dr. is making to Shelley is his un- nature." That is to misrepresent the explicit objection" my develops, "the immediate poet in relation to the given of the ode. I have never doubted Shelley had a remarkable intelli- that he used it to acquire a of varied knowledge, some of scientific kind that impressed Mr. Fuller quotes from *Re-* poems—explains as felicity.

In my critique I make it plain that my "fundamental objection" goes further and deeper. It is not his "untruth to nature": it is that the emotional luxury

Casebooks

Sir,—Your reviewer of the Macmillan "Casebooks" (April 30) represented some of my views as general editor very fairly, but missed certain practical justifications for the series. Can I have the space, as briefly as possible, to mention these?

(1) The Macmillan volumes contain certain background material to texts which is very hard to come by, except in major libraries. There are often letters and comments by the author or his friends, early reviews, historical documents of direct relevance, notes on genre, indications of changing critical taste, and so on. Even the modern critical articles (the main section) are gathered from books and periodicals not often found under one roof. I take Professor Enright's point that students should search libraries and find their own treasures (so good students do!). But all too often, students complain that they cannot get hold of books and articles when they urgently need them. The "Casebooks" help here.

(2) While the Macmillan "Casebooks" are mainly used by students, this is not their sole use. Graduates find them helpful as a "refresher course"—sixth-form teachers, for instance, who frequently work a long way from libraries and are too hard pressed to do major research, but who naturally want to keep up to date. And sixth-formers find them an introduction to the kind of methods and standards they can expect of a university. This is a way for young students to test their

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personal response against trained blind, sharpen their perception—to discover the value of criticism itself.

In these and other ways, the "Casebooks" seem to me genuinely quite original and wholly different from those designed to push lines of stupid students through exams. (In my experience, the "notes" attract a very different type of student, and assist him to a well-deserved Third or Fail.) The Key seems to be that each "Casebook" should be judged on its own merits. If it makes good criticism widely available, this must be useful. I see no discrepancy in fact between my fierce crusading (your reviewer's term) for high standards, and my connexion with the "Casebooks". But I would repeat—and your reviewer quoted me on this—that Casebooks, like anything else, can be misused.

A. E. DYSON.

School of English and American Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NOR 88C.

Sir,—Mr. Enright (May 14), besides aligning himself with so many of his 1930's friends in a snide attack on today's students, fails to recognize that his criticisms should be directed not against publishers (who are going about their proper business of making money to pay authors like himself) but against teachers in universities. For it is the lecturers who compile reading lists and mark essays; and a competent lecturer will surely be capable of demanding more thorough bibliographical information in his students' work than references to anthologies of scholarly snippets. Or will he?

As long as lecturers act responsibly, critical anthologies can be useful and stimulating. They are cheap, portable and they signpost directions which teachers should insist be followed up. They are also arguably more valid as introductory material than earlier paperback series such as "Writers and Critics" which present the views of only one critic (this is not to dispute the general excellence of the "Writers and Critics" series). Many university libraries are deplorably under-stocked, and it is vital that they be used economically. Few students have the chance to explore the Bodleian or the British Museum.

In any case, Mr. Enright need hardly worry since the proliferation of critical anthologies must be ultimately self-defeating: their contents are rapidly becoming as recondite and downright boring as the most intimidating scholarly tome. He should, however, realize that in any teaching situation a teacher has more responsibility and more influence than a paperback.

NEIL POWELL.

63 New Street, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

Sir,—Professor Cox's acceptance of gatherings of criticism such as the "Casebook" series (tertiary worlds 9-to-4.30 easy (May 7), I think they are far less of a threat than your reviewer believes (April 30), but surely to think of them as speedily servicing students with convenient selections from the rest of the "critical verbiage" and "junk" around us is to have a cynical view of the business of criticism and of teaching.

Tertiary criticism looks definitive but is not and should not be. I can't believe that there is ever a *constant* group of "two or three articles that matter" about particular writers or works. Mercifully there is no unchanging canon of criticism and the things recommended to students must surely vary according to the age and bent of the teacher, the needs and minds of individual students, the production of new criticism. Much the most important thing that tertiary works can do is to draw attention to criticism of the past, for it is this that students find difficult to discover or else ignore.

Tertiary works are kits containing different opinions of a subject. They necessarily divorce the significance of the *context* of an opinion from the opinion itself, its place in a total critical work or a collection of essays by one author. The importance of Yvors, Empson, Trilling, or Davie on Wordsworth, say, derives as much from their presentation of strongly felt beliefs about literature as from what they say about a particular writer. A student reading such criticism in context not only builds up for himself a living sense of the movement of twentieth-century criticism but learns to feel that this every work is in some sense related to it. By the same token I'm not averse to students coming across "junk" as they sort the library shelves. Deciding just why something is to be rejected is an educative experience. To defend them from all but the "best" opinion is to underestimate the discrimination of students. Professor Cox believes that the "diverse points of view" represented in tertiary works stimulate "independent opinion". This is just the trouble. Sets of disembodied opinions encourage the belief that an opinion, independent or not, *must* be reached about a writer: I think that students would do better to feel primarily that they are trying to *understand* a work with all the intelligence and imagination that they can muster.

Tertiary works are absurdly elaborate for the service they provide. They take a long time to prepare and yet paradoxically they seem to pay too well (so far people have been too polite to mention this: no one should be ashamed of wanting to make money, but the fairly attractive fees offered for tertiary work ought to be kept in mind). The answer, I think, is to pay not less but a different kind of attention to criticism. Anyone deeply interested in literature wants to talk or write about it—that is the only justification for criticism—and students should learn that criticism is a vital part of the enterprise of studying literature. The need for criticism could be very unpretentiously satisfied if publishers would issue a wide range of documents, excerpts and articles separately and cheaply—like sheet music—so that students could compile their own folders of the things they particularly value. I envisage such reprints as deliberately ephemeral in character, with space for the student's notes and jottings. Either he could simply throw the article away when he felt that he had absorbed it or he could keep it and compile a folder, possibly of bits of criticism that he liked, possibly of things that he felt to be significant about twentieth-century criticism, possibly of changing evaluations of a writer. The flexibility of loose reprints should encourage a thoughtful use of criticism. I doubt whether much profit would be made for publishers and my suggestion probably sounds too much like a non-book to interest anyone. But at least such a plan might divert students' money—and they don't have that much of it—from tertiary materials to texts.

ISOBEL ARMSTRONG.

23 Woodland Avenue, Leicester. LE2 3HG.

Robert Frost

Sir,—This reviewer of Lawrance Thompson's second part of his life of Robert Frost (April 16) seems to experience the common discomfort of a critic confronted by a biography. Criticism of works of the imagination has long established its standards and its code: this now to treat a work which belongs to the organizing imagination and which is not fiction? His solution seems to be to dismiss biography as "gossip made permanent", to resort to the animal kingdom and to label biographers, and sometimes their subjects, as "hyenas" and turn away to the comfort of discussing Robert Frost's poetry. The best he could say for Professor Thompson's work was that it was "masterly in its genre"—i.e. masterly in its gossip.

Now a Boswellian biography, such as Dr. Thompson is writing, is a very particular kind of biography. It is written out of years of a personal relation between biographer and subject and is quite different from the more "distanced" life written out of documents and testimony. Such questions as whether Dr. Thompson has succeeded in attaining distance; how he handles the autobiographical element (that is himself) in such a work, and whether he has allowed personal affection or animus to intrude—these surely are highly relevant matters. There are also questions of the art used by the biographer: does he make us feel the passage of time, the growth of a personality and character? Are we made aware of the poems simply as a shaping of "raw ingredients" (as Auden said in dismissing biography) or do we receive a delicate picture of the process by which poets build and rebuild experience as in dream? I ask these questions; one could ask many more; biographers sometimes ask them, but critics rarely.

I suspect that reviewers are uneasy when they face a biography because they have no way of knowing with certainty that the materials are accurate and have been correctly used. They must take the book on trust. They feel unsure also because the biographer has used more documents than may be in evidence. But cannot a critic address himself simply to what he sees in front of him, and ask his particular questions (questions of taste, the handling of the human materials, their relevance to the work, the logic of the narrative)? I have not read Dr. Thompson's life of Robert Frost, and do not pretend to defend or criticize it here. The passages quoted by your reviewer, however, suggest to me that your notice contained too many generalizations about the badness of biography based on the specimen under examination. And what we needed to know was how Dr. Thompson had acquitted himself of his difficult and humane task. If criticism is to be helpful and informative it must do more than simply wipe the slate clean of the problem altogether, as your reviewer has done.

LEON EDEL.

The University of Hawaii.

'The Emergence of Pattern and Form'

Sir,—It is disconcerting for a non-scientist who is trying to learn from your pages what scientists are up to these days to read from a biologist (*TLS*, May 7):

> I cannot imagine nature to have designed marvellously simple and universal systems for genetic and protein synthesis without also having equally universal systems for expressing the genetic information in pattern and form.

Who is this nature, Professor Wolpert? Are scientists now going to get busy finding out what His name is?

CHRISTOPHER PYFE.

2 St. Mary's Street, Edinburgh.

French History

Sir,—It is indeed encouraging, as your reviewer writes in your middle-page (May 14) that so many young English historians should be engaged on studies of nineteenth-century provincial France. It is encouraging too that others should have written on fifteenth-century Guyenne or eighteenth-century Bordeaux. One century is presumably as good as another. But I am surprised and pained by his reference to "the stultifying domination of French revolutionary studies". Why should the study of a society undergoing revolutionary change necessarily be stultifying? I would have thought that it had much to recommend it. I find his remark unfair. Perhaps, before making such a statement, he might have taken the trouble to read the theses of Gwynne Lewis on the White Terror in the Gard, Richard Andrews on Revolutionary Paris, Colin Lucas on the Loire in the Year II, Alan Forrest on Federalist Bordeaux, William Scott on Federalist Marseille, Gordon Clarke on a German Department of the Empire, all of them available in the Bodleian Library, and all of them either about to be published or being considered for publication. And perhaps, at a later date, he might even be induced to read Martyn Lyons on Federalist Toulouse, Bill Edmonds on Federalist Lyon, Mike Shepherd on antisemitism in revolutionary France, Geoff Ellis on Alsatian trade during the Empire, Hugh Gough on Jean-Charles Laveaux, Peter Jones on the Aveyron during the Terror, John Hardman on Ministerial Office under Louis XVI, Mike Sonenscher on the revolutionary and prerevolutionary Lodève.

I have not noticed any sign of stultification in their work nor in the papers that they have read to my graduate seminar. It is in their name that I must protest at the gratuitously offensive remark of your reviewer. Of course revolutionary studies *can* be stultifying. An article by M. Furet in the current number of *Annales* is a case in point. But none of the young English, Scottish, Australian and American historians I have mentioned write or think like M. Furet. Your reviewer could have shown a little more generosity and, perhaps, a little more awareness of the type of work being done in this field in this country.

RICHARD COBB.

Reader in French Revolutionary History, Balliol College, Oxford.

*Our reviewer writes:—Naturally I had no intention of insulting Mr. Cobb, his pupils or their theses. Nor did I particularly wish to follow Mr. Cobb in his criticism of M. Furet. I thought to show how the study of nineteenth-century French history is offering great opportunities to historians, and how in the light of the books I was reviewing, those opportunities are being taken.

Dyce's 'Reminiscences'

Sir,—Professor Schoenbaum now (April 23) protests that "it is Campbell, not Dyce himself" who offers "as an undoubted fact" the malevolent anecdote about Byron which is disproved by the contemporary evidence of Byron's mother-in-law. Yet Dyce not only repeats Campbell's gossip "as an undoubted fact", but testifies that Byron's old schoolfellow Hartness "feared it was true".

Dyce must have been an unusually precocious playgoer if he saw Mrs. Jordan "more than once" before he was sixteen. Perhaps he deliberately made the mistake of postdating Mrs. Jordan's retirement from 1814 to 1816 to avoid surprise that a schoolboy who became a parson should have debated the "unfitness of her figure". But the sneer at Coleridge's "fatal passion for opium" is even less becoming to his cloth.

MALCOLM ELWIN.

Sedge Banks, Pulsborough Sands, Braunton, Devon.

Johnson's 'Rambler'

Sir,—The variants between some early numbers of Johnson's *Rambler* are sufficient evidence to warrant the inference that the author was taking care of his text; that he was also living in London at the time and busy working on his *Dictionary* makes it reasonable to suppose that he could have read proofs if proofs were available, and I suppose Professor Kurshin (April 9) does not doubt that some sort of proofs were taken of such items as the folio numbers of the *Rambler*.

A uniform standard of scrupulosity in reading proof is difficult to maintain, and given the generally acknowledged haste of Johnson's composition of the *Rambler* papers it is less surprising that he should have passed "Borrichius" in No. 93, than that such errors should be relatively so few. There is in fact a fair number of minor typographical errors in the folio numbers, and a few misreadings of what was probably a difficult manuscript (as "Cabinet Offices" for "laborious Offices" in No. 171), but many were caught in the course of the printing and are now to be detected only by the collation of several copies of the folios.

The presence of minor errors does not disprove the claim that proof was read, and the change in No. 37 of "The *Pollio* of *Virgil*, with all its Elevation, is a Composition truly rural" to read "... truly Bucolic", is a strong argument that at some stage of the printing (whether that stage is called "proof" or not), the author of the essay intervened.

What an inattentive compositor might do to his copy, even when he was setting from a printed version, may be illustrated by the reading of the twelfth edition of the *Rambler*, dated "1783", where the offending word is printed as "Borrcionus" (ii, 208).

The correct reading seems to have been restored by Alexander Chalmers in his edition of Johnson's *Works* (1806). It will be found in all editions which derive from [illegible] text (including his editing of [illegible] the "Oxford" edition of [illegible]). Curiously enough Chalmers did not correct the error in his *Essayists* of 1802 or 1806, nor was the first serious attempt at a true recension of Johnson's [illegible].

J. D. FLEEMAN.

Pembroke College, Oxford.

Karl Marx

Sir,—Dr. Avineri (May 7) is of course right. Moreover, what he says about Marx's Blanquist phase in 1850 is very helpful. The fact is misremembered Dr. Avineri's version, and when I went to check my memory found no mention of *Address* in the index of "works". I ought to have known better than to leave it at that.

YOUR REVIEWER.

'Church, State and Schools'

Sir,—I am grateful to [illegible] for the notice of my book *Church and Schools in Britain, 1800-70* (May 21). I am astonished, however, that in the book "a just tribute" to Professor Brian Simon's work pioneering the history of education follow five chapters devoted to Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages, and book concludes with a chapter [illegible] some of the methods of [illegible] used by modern prehistorians.

The meat of the book, of course, the middle five chapters. Despite modern approach "to prehistory Dr. Roe describes in his final chapter, he has chosen to stick with good old technological model of prehistory, which recently celebrated its 150th anniversary, and then his material strictly in terms Stone, Bronze, and Iron Age. It a choice which may still be defended, and which is suitably emphasized in the introduction, though it will no doubt be deplored by some who would prefer a more "modern" approach to the problems of ordering and studying prehistory.

Dr. Roe's own interests are strongly emphasized, and the chapter on the Palaeolithic Age is the longest in the book. To anyone but a specialist in palaeolithic archaeology this will seem an extravagance, though the vast period of time which the term embraces might be judged to justify it. It is a period which, apart from the devoted attention of Dr. Roe and a few colleagues, is largely ignored by prehistorians and avoided by the general reader of archaeological literature. Large quantities of flint tools and animal bones are, at best, of marginal interest to most of us. This chapter is therefore welcome for it guides us painlessly through the succession of palaeolithic cultures and industries. There is a correct emphasis on the importance of climatic and related changes in the development of man and human society in this long period, and these changes are themselves explained and described in clear and concise terms. With a blend of enthusiasm and authority, Dr. Roe makes potentially the most boring chapter of the book by far the most interesting.

By contrast the following chapter, on the Final Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic Age, is rather dull and too cluttered with archaeological jargon and Continental place-names to maintain the impetus. Dr. Roe clearly feels, like other students of the Palaeolithic, that the European Mesolithic is a poor substitute for the glories of Upper Palaeolithic cave-art and is content to give an orderly account of European and British mesolithic industries. Brief mention is made of the new climatic conditions and resulting changes in the fauna and flora, but Dr. Roe fails to convey the drama of the period, with man seeking to adapt himself to what in many respects was a completely new Europe, and moving perceptibly, if awkwardly, towards the domestication of animals and the occupation of permanent settlements.

The chapter on the Neolithic Age is too short to do justice to the vast amount of interesting material available, though the British neolithic sequence is reasonably well covered—apart from any mention of the (admittedly scarce) occupation sites. Dr. Roe seems to have chosen to concentrate on the earliest farming communities in Europe, which may have been necessary within the limitations of space available, but which nevertheless deprives readers of much of both interest and importance. One or two particular points require mention. The site of Argissa is not a "good example" of a Pre-Pottery neolithic site in S.E. Europe, since it has been seriously disputed whether a Pre-Pottery phase exists at all at this particular site. Similarly, the choice of Wor Barrow as an example of an earthen long barrow is odd since we know much more about others excavated within the past ten years, which have produced clearer evidence of both mortuary houses and mortuary enclosures (a distinction of which Dr. Roe seems to be unaware).

Again, the chapter on the Bronze Age is too short to do justice even to developments in Britain alone in this dynamic period, though Dr. Roe manages to convey something of the inventiveness of the period and the social phenomena which seem particularly characteristic of it by a good choice of illustrations. He also emphasizes the role of the Beaker peoples in the diffusion of metallurgical knowledge, and it is commendable to find the Beakers described here rather than in the preceding chapter, where a good many scholars would have put them. How a people with such a uniform array of copper/bronze weapons and jewelry can still be labelled as "neolithic" is difficult to understand. On the important question of contacts between the Wessex culture of Early Bronze Age southern Britain and the Bronze Age civilizations of the Aegean, Dr. Roe again earns applause for maintaining that such contacts existed. His choice of the Rillaton gold cup and the Bush Barrow mace-mounts as illustrations of the contact is, however, unfortunate since neither is likely to owe anything to Aegean inspiration. Similarly it is surprising to find a prehistorian who still believes that the Wessex chieftains might have emigrated from Brittany.

The chapter on the Iron Age rightly opens with a brief summary of the emergence of the civilizations of Greece and Rome, which though themselves historic had a profound influence on the prehistoric societies north and west of them. This is followed by a brief outline of the Hallstatt and La Tène cultures of the European Iron Age, before Dr. Roe deals in more detail with the British Iron Age. His interpretation of the latter clearly reveals the swing of the migrationist pendulum during the past five years, and he speaks of "an intermittent gentle flow" of immigrants from the Continent to Britain. His dating for the beginning of the British Iron Age now looks a little conservative, though when the book was written (1967) it would have been almost revolutionary. The diversity of Iron Age "A" settlement types is not really brought out or illustrated, and the term *oppida*, which certainly needs explanation, receives none in the discussion of Belgic settlement.

The final chapter of the book outlines some of the techniques now employed by archaeologists in their study of prehistory. Most of these are explained very clearly indeed, although a complete beginner might not understand pollen analysis and pollen zones after reading Dr. Roe's description. On Carbon-14 dating any book published in 1970 should carry some mention of tree-ring correction of Carbon-14 dates. If one were to level a major criticism at this chapter, however, it would be that for Dr. Roe, the modern approach to archaeology is synonymous with the application of scientific techniques. He makes no mention of the increasing importance which sociology and anthropology have in archaeological studies and of the many new *concepts* in archaeology (mainly prehistoric archaeology) which are essentially humanistic rather than scientific. It is indeed symptomatic of prehistoric archaeology today that the humanistic element in it is being more and more brushed aside for the scientific one, a process which some archaeologists regard as detrimental to the study of prehistory, and will be sorry to see advanced in a book intended for the general reader.

On balance, however, *Prehistory: An Introduction* may be seen as a most useful addition to the archaeological literature written for the general reader. The style is clear and attractive, the illustrations are well chosen and include much that general readers will not have seen before, and the footnotes are genuinely informative and helpful. There is an extensive bibliography, though some of the articles listed in it will certainly be far too specialized even for archaeology undergraduates.

A Latter Day Lawrence?

Likened to E. M. Forster, and D. H. Lawrence, and preferred to Braine and Sillitoe, Stanley Middleton has been well treated by the critics. The late Robert Pitman declared with characteristic pungency that 'on the subject of sex he can write the Edna O'Briens and James Baldwins straight into the ground'. All of which must be gratifying to Mr. Middleton but it has scarcely made him a household word.

This could be explained by the apparent ordinariness of his subjects. In his latest, 'Brazen Prison'* he is concerned with a brittle marriage, a third party who hovers between platonic adultery and playing gooseberry, a builder who married a childhood sweetheart. It's set just outside a small town in the midlands.

Stated baldly like that it sounds positively yawnmaking and the corrective accolades ('sensitive, well observed' are the most obvious) sound like patronising clichés.

Perhaps it's just that in these celluloid two-dimensional times the considered, meticulous, genuinely artistic virtues of writers like Mr. Middleton are not appreciated. So, he's a latter day Lawrence, but maybe we don't want a latter day Lawrence. Maybe if Lawrence were writing now, no-one would notice.

For purely regional reasons it's tempting to compare him with Arnold Bennett. But no-one's naming their omelettes after Stanley Middleton.

Taurus

* Hutchinson £1.75

The first five ages of European man

K. ROE:
History: An Introduction
by Macmillan. £2.50.

European prehistory as a whole, British prehistory in particular, both badly in need of up-to-date libraries or outlines, such as Grahame Clark's *World Prehistory* provided on a much wider chronological and geographical basis. Any hopes that Derek Roe would help to fill this yawning gap in archaeological literature have been realized. *Prehistory: An Introduction* is largely concerned with Britain, and to a certain extent Western prehistory, but does not offer an outline account of Europe. Nor, it seems, did Dr. Roe intend to; his stated purpose is "to provide a first introduction to the subject of prehistory, to the sequence of changes in prehistoric times, and to some of the ways in which they are studied". This is a good summary of the contents of the book, for, as a brief introductory chapter in which the nature and history of prehistoric archaeology are discussed, it follow five chapters devoted to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages, and the book concludes with a chapter describing some of the methods of study used by modern prehistorians.

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Dr. Roe's own interests are strongly emphasized, and the chapter on the Palaeolithic Age is the longest in the book. To anyone but a specialist in palaeolithic archaeology this will seem an extravagance, though the vast period of time which the term embraces might be judged to justify it. It is a period which, apart from the devoted attention of Dr. Roe and a few colleagues, is largely ignored by prehistorians and avoided by the general reader of archaeological literature. Large quantities of flint tools and animal bones are, at best, of marginal interest to most of us. This chapter is therefore welcome for it guides us painlessly through the succession of palaeolithic cultures and industries. There is a correct emphasis on the importance of climatic and related changes in the development of man and human society in this long period, and these changes are themselves explained and described in clear and concise terms. With a blend of enthusiasm and authority, Dr. Roe makes potentially the most boring chapter of the book by far the most interesting.

By contrast the following chapter, on the Final Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic Age, is rather dull and too cluttered with archaeological jargon and Continental place-names to maintain the impetus. Dr. Roe clearly feels, like other students of the Palaeolithic, that the European Mesolithic is a poor substitute for the glories of Upper Palaeolithic cave-art and is content to give an orderly account of European and British mesolithic industries. Brief mention is made of the new climatic conditions and resulting changes in the fauna and flora, but Dr. Roe fails to convey the drama of the period, with man seeking to adapt himself to what in many respects was a completely new Europe, and moving perceptibly, if awkwardly, towards the domestication of animals and the occupation of permanent settlements.

The chapter on the Neolithic Age is too short to do justice to the vast amount of interesting material available, though the British neolithic sequence is reasonably well covered—apart from any mention of the (admittedly scarce) occupation sites. Dr. Roe seems to have chosen to concentrate on the earliest farming communities in Europe, which may have been necessary within the limitations of space available, but which nevertheless deprives readers of much of both interest and importance. One or two particular points require mention. The site of Argissa is not a "good example" of a Pre-Pottery neolithic site in S.E. Europe, since it has been seriously disputed whether a Pre-Pottery phase exists at all at this particular site. Similarly, the choice of Wor Barrow as an example of an earthen long barrow is odd since we know much more about others excavated within the past ten years, which have produced clearer evidence of both mortuary houses and mortuary enclosures (a distinction of which Dr. Roe seems to be unaware).

Again, the chapter on the Bronze Age is too short to do justice even to developments in Britain alone in this dynamic period, though Dr. Roe manages to convey something of the inventiveness of the period and the social phenomena which seem particularly characteristic of it by a good choice of illustrations. He also emphasizes the role of the Beaker peoples in the diffusion of metallurgical knowledge, and it is commendable to find the Beakers described here rather than in the preceding chapter, where a good many scholars would have put them. How a people with such a uniform array of copper/bronze weapons and jewelry can still be labelled as "neolithic" is difficult to understand. On the important question of contacts between the Wessex culture of Early Bronze Age southern Britain and the Bronze Age civilizations of the Aegean, Dr. Roe again earns applause for maintaining that such contacts existed. His choice of the Rillaton gold cup and the Bush Barrow mace-mounts as illustrations of the contact is, however, unfortunate since neither is likely to owe anything to Aegean inspiration. Similarly it is surprising to find a prehistorian who still believes that the Wessex chieftains might have emigrated from Brittany.

The chapter on the Iron Age rightly opens with a brief summary of the emergence of the civilizations of Greece and Rome, which though themselves historic had a profound influence on the prehistoric societies north and west of them. This is followed by a brief outline of the Hallstatt and La Tène cultures of the European Iron Age, before Dr. Roe deals in more detail with the British Iron Age. His interpretation of the latter clearly reveals the swing of the migrationist pendulum during the past five years, and he speaks of "an intermittent gentle flow" of immigrants from the Continent to Britain. His dating for the beginning of the British Iron Age now looks a little conservative, though when the book was written (1967) it would have been almost revolutionary. The diversity of Iron Age "A" settlement types is not really brought out or illustrated, and the term *oppida*, which certainly needs explanation, receives none in the discussion of Belgic settlement.

The final chapter of the book outlines some of the techniques now employed by archaeologists in their study of prehistory. Most of these are explained very clearly indeed, although a complete beginner might not understand pollen analysis and pollen zones after reading Dr. Roe's description. On Carbon-14 dating any book published in 1970 should carry some mention of tree-ring correction of Carbon-14 dates. If one were to level a major criticism at this chapter, however, it would be that for Dr. Roe, the modern approach to archaeology is synonymous with the application of scientific techniques. He makes no mention of the increasing importance which sociology and anthropology have in archaeological studies and of the many new *concepts* in archaeology (mainly prehistoric archaeology) which are essentially humanistic rather than scientific. It is indeed symptomatic of prehistoric archaeology today that the humanistic element in it is being more and more brushed aside for the scientific one, a process which some archaeologists regard as detrimental to the study of prehistory, and will be sorry to see advanced in a book intended for the general reader.

On balance, however, *Prehistory: An Introduction* may be seen as a most useful addition to the archaeological literature written for the general reader. The style is clear and attractive, the illustrations are well chosen and include much that general readers will not have seen before, and the footnotes are genuinely informative and helpful. There is an extensive bibliography, though some of the articles listed in it will certainly be far too specialized even for archaeology undergraduates.

The emergence of African man

SSMOND CLARK:
Prehistory of Africa
n Thames and Hudson. £2.50.

ring the past decade or so, much prehistoric research in Africa has focused on the earliest periods of man's development. Some of the most notable now discoveries in this field have resulted from Leaky's continued investigations at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, and more recently the joint French and American expeditions to the Omo basin in southern Ethiopia. Both of these have yielded valuable fossil material, and at Olduvai also significant artefacts and other archaeological data. However, a fundamental advance in our knowledge of prehistory over this period of time has been a reorientation of research from the largely typological and chronological approach towards one aimed at an interpretation of the archaeological and palaeontological data in terms of early human societies and their behavioural patterns—a reorientation which undoubtedly owes much to recent advances in other primate behaviour studies, but which also relies heavily on the application of modern excavation techniques, also in which emphasis is laid as much on the contextual evidence of archaeological "finds" as on the objects themselves.

Unlike many previous general prehistories of Africa, including Desmond Clark's own *Prehistory of Southern Africa*, which consisted to a large extent of descriptive accounts of stone tool assemblages and their chronological sequences and hominid associations, *The Prehistory of Africa* is now able to attempt a discussion of the likely processes of the emergence and the development of early human societies in Africa. The author proposes a more sophisticated distinction between the earliest "ape-man" and his animal predecessors than the well-established—and still valid—"Man the toolmaker": man is a social animal, a persistent toolmaker, a hunter and gatherer who returns to his "home base", however temporary or intermittent such a home may be, with the spoils of the hunt to consume and share it with the rest of the troop. His ape predecessors on the other hand, or at least some of their present-day descendants, are also social animals, but have only on rare occasions been known to make tools; they are food gatherers who only occasionally hunt small game, and their food sharing amounts to little more than the temporary congregation of large troops around a plentiful food source.

Professor Clark's discussions of such early societies are necessarily tentative, and his conclusions rather generalized. However, he does implicitly reject one of the more popular recent reconstructions of early hominid societies based on the concept of strongly developed territoriality and the fundamentally aggressive nature of man, though he does not discuss his view in any detail.

The emergence of man and of generalized hunting societies takes up nearly half the text. The second half of the book is devoted to the coming of modern species of man whose improved technologies, the author suggests, enabled them to achieve greater specialization in the exploitation of their environment. This is reflected in the archaeological record partly by a great diversity of stone tools and the gradual proliferation of different regional stone tool assemblages, which are assumed to reflect the activities of culturally distinct communities, and, perhaps more significantly, by the first colonization of the tropical forest zones. By Late Stone Age times the greatly increased number of known sites presumably reflects an increased population density. Much of this section is taken up with describing the different stone tool assemblages and their chronological and spatial relationships, for these remain basic to any archaeological interpretation. However, the author's own excavations in Africa add some interesting glimpses of, for instance, Middle Stone Age butchery practices at Mwanganda in Malawi, and from the waterlogged living sites at Kalambo Falls evidence for the use of wooden clubs, the gathering of edible fruits and nuts (of species still exploited at the present day), and perhaps even of springy twigs and grass for bedding!

A final chapter outlines briefly the arrival of food-producing economies into Africa, though barely touching on the highly problematical origins of yam cultivation in the forest zones, followed by the arrival of metallurgy and by the spread of Bantu populations—all features which have so greatly influenced the present (or at least pre-European) pattern of African peoples and cultures.

The Prehistory of Africa is published in the usual "Ancient Peoples and Places" format with numerous line drawings and maps in the text and plates (of indifferent quality) bound at the back. It is an authoritative and stimulating outline of the present state of African prehistory, and moreover, with its extensive notes to the text and selected bibliography, it should also prove to be a valuable introduction and useful source for any who intend to pursue the subject in greater depth.

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Chemical martyr

ANTOINE LAVOISIER:
Essays: Physical and Chemical
Translated by Thomas Henry.
475pp. Cass. £9.45.

Sir David Brewster's "martyrs of science" were only three: Galileo, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler; who lost between them freedom, a nose, and a salary. Lavoisier, a scientific critic of Marat, no less, lived in more dangerous times, and lost his head. Not one of his powerful friends who included Fourcroy, Monge, and Laplace tried very hard to save him. *Pour encourager les autres?* At first it must have seemed nothing more; but a year later, a very sheepish French nation realized what it had done and accorded his remains a decent funeral, Fourcroy giving the *éloge*. His literary remains have never been particularly hard to come by, and writings about his writings, especially the later ones, are legion. The most familiar of his works is the *Traité élémentaire de chimie* of 1789, but by then Lavoisier was coming to the end of the road. As Frank Greenaway explains, the earlier work of 1774 (which is now attractively, if expensively, reprinted) shows the quality of his mind in action, and Thomas Henry's English translation of 1776 captures the flavour of the reaction outside Lavoisier's immediate circle.

Mr. Greenaway's cautious introduction to the reprint is short but valuable. Lavoisier's book was divided into two parts; a "history" of experiments (which is as much a polemic against the theories as against the experiments of earlier chemists), followed by descriptions, and attempts at an explanation, of his own experiments and those he chose to repeat from elsewhere. Mr. Greenaway draws attention but not too dogmatically to Lavoisier's tendency to stress the achievements of his own countrymen: Venel as against Hales, Jacquin rather than Black. To counter English chauvinism, Black having occasionally been given precedence over Lavoisier in the history of chemistry, it is gently pointed out that Black's work did not form part of a general system, although Lavoisier himself was not always certain what was really important.

Lavoisier was concerned with three main problems: the nature of air, the increase in weight of elements on heating in air, and the adequacy of the theory of phlogiston. Not until the year following the publication of the *Essays* (*Opuscules physiques et chimiques*) did he know of and correctly appreciate Priestley's dephlogisticated air. The *Essays* are therefore historically valuable, as a sort of uncalcinated Lavoisier; but they are not for the uncommitted. They are not for those who are likely to be taken unawares by the theory that there might be either fixed or indeed fixable air in calcareous earths. The reader must know his phlogisticated air from mephitic gas, his acidum pingue from spiritus sylvestris. Granted a very little chemical knowledge, and a vocabulary, however, one can study not only Lavoisier's chemistry, but the man himself—a much more complicated affair. "It is difficult", he is reported in the introduction as having said, "not to reveal in conversation with one's friends things which might put them on the road to me."

Lavoisier was perhaps the greatest chemist of his time, but he was not in all respects untypical.

The causes of cancers

CHRISTOPHER ANDREWES:
Viruses and Cancer
166pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £2.75.

R. J. C. HARRIS (Editor):
What We Know About Cancer
240pp. Allen and Unwin. £2.50 (paperback, £1.75)

The appearance of *Viruses and Cancer* illustrates very clearly a remarkable revolution which has taken place recently in current thinking on the causation of tumours. The first evidence that a clearly recognizable malignant tumour had an infectious agent as cause was obtained just on sixty years ago. However, the ideas of those in medical and scientific fields concerned with such matters were rigidly opposed to such a possibility and the experimental findings, solid and exact as they were, failed to receive general acceptance. Indeed, the controversy raged for nearly fifty years and many eminent authorities spent a great deal of time and energy devising interpretations designed to explain away the existence of a carcinogenic virus. The original work concerned Peyton Rous's classical demonstration of the carcinogenic properties of the chicken virus which now bears his name, and it is a wry reflection on the capriciousness of society in recognizing and rewarding human endeavour that, had he not lived to be an octogenarian, he would not have received the Nobel Prize for Medicine which was only awarded to him in 1966. Even when the facts became inescapable, most authorities continued to argue that a cancer-producing virus in chickens was sui generis, unconnected with the problem of cancer production in general, and certainly irrelevant to cancer in man.

Despite all this, history repeated itself when mouse leukaemia was first shown by Gross to have a viral cause, and once again the work was disbelieved and disregarded. That was in the 1950s, but fortunately this time minds took less time to change. Since the work of Gross a veritable flood of malignant tumours in a growing variety of animal species has in recent years been shown to be caused by viruses, and the virus theory of at least some human cancers is now widely credited. It is fitting therefore, and an admirable sign of the new state of opinion, that the doyen of British virologists, Sir Christopher Andrewes, should have brought out a new book dealing exclusively with viruses which cause tumours.

In *Viruses and Cancer* he gives an excellent and comprehensive review of this exciting and rapidly developing new field in virology which has such important implications both for medicine and for so many individuals in developed countries where populations survive in increasing numbers into the "cancer belt" of middle and old age. The book deals briefly but thoroughly with all aspects of the subject and takes pains to explain an area which involves, after all, many of the most difficult problems in our understanding of cell behaviour, cell growth, and the abnormalities of these functions which lead to cancerous change. It is intended for medical and other scientists not directly involved in this field, as well as for the intelligent layman; there is an excellent glossary and the illustrations adequately explain the points for which they are included.

Sir Christopher's subject is one which is changing very rapidly and in which recent developments have been most exciting, since knowledge of viral cancers in animals is now beginning to impinge on the problem of human cancer causation. This is naturally not surprising since biologically man is not different from other animals. The implications that viruses are involved in causing at least some human tumours have opened up enormously in the past year or so, and it has been possible to include some of this work in Sir Christopher's book which is in all respects as up to date as one can expect of any review of basic scientific research. The only possible reservations about the volume relate to the rather numerous printing mistakes, which doubt be corrected in future ings, and to the somewhat inclusion of certain resear ings now widely recog errors; some of these are amusing in an historical co one cannot help feeling tha general reader some have be too much prominence.

If *Viruses and Cancer* come sign of important pr one aspect of our unders cancer causation, *What W About Cancer* provides a contrast in that the whole viral tumours is very largely looked. The book consists of of articles on a number of aspects of cancer, both basic tific and therapeutic, writte group of more or less distingu authorities and edited by a known popularizer and wr cancer, Dr. R. J. C. Harris. Harris has done a difficult well as can be expected standard and scope of the contributions vary very "The Nature of Cancer" by Lajtha gives an admirable scientific explanation of the mal properties which make malignant tumour cells and a good, if somewhat partial, of the history of cancer resear Dr. Harris himself. Other con tions are less happy and it strange that a chapter on Present Direction of Cancer search" should hardly mention word "virus" at all. It is strange that an eminent writing on the role of surgery management of cancer, should almost apologetic when one ers the untiring efforts which geons have made both to cure for, and to alleviate the quences of, this disease. All is a rather patchy book, comprehensive, and one which perhaps leave the reader more plexed than satisfied. In fairness one must suppose that the way which the book came to be writ as a result of the efforts of newly constituted British Council, may well explain scope and its shortcomings.

Ways of doing harm

F. BODIN and C. F. CHEINISSE:
Poisons
Translated by Harold Oldroyd.
255pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. World University Library. £1.75 (paperback, 90p).

The universality of the series (appearing in several languages) to which this book is a worthy addition does bring its problems. Tributes have to be paid to the not particularly outstanding, and criticisms of the deserving have to be muted.

The translation reads so well that it comes as a surprise to find that one is chiefly concerned with what happens in francophone countries rather than in the Anglo-Saxon ones. This is salutary. So, for some British doctors, will be the authors' strictures on the simultaneous or successive use of monoamine oxidase inhibitors and tricyclic antidepressants. However, it is not clear whether the authors or the translator are at fault in suggesting that a major effect of acute nicotine poisoning is that it "sets up digestive disorders"—a statement which would still be completely inaccurate even if it were not totally irrelevant. The warning against eating *any* kind of mushrooms raw, too, comes with all the more force from Continentals, whom the British still regard as spores apart on the Lévi-Strauss scales.

There are chapters on "Forensic toxicology" (how individuals poison themselves and each other); "Industrial toxicology" (how employers poison employees); "Clinical toxicology" (how doctors poison their patients); "Poisons and war" (how governments poison the peoples of other countries and, more recently, their own); "Contamination of the environment" (how everybody poisons everybody else); "How poisons act" (only six pages) and "Different types of poisons" (113 pages); "The treatment of acute poisoning" (fourteen pages). There is an appendix on the distribution of Poison Control Centres, and a bibliography.

Within this framework there are some strange omissions and faults of emphasis. There is a brief and completely inadequate discussion of drug addiction, despite the note of the World Health Organization recommendation that addiction is only part of a much wider phenomenon which is better called drug dependence. Alcohol receives cursory attention as an addictive drug, but perhaps the most dangerous substance of all, tobacco, is mentioned only as a source of nicotine and in the same paragraph as chronic use by certain Tyrolese of large quantities of arsenic. Thalidomide is not mentioned at all, nor is a distinguished French poison which for a time passed as a therapeutic remedy. These are old but important stories and might therefore have been expected to receive a mention, even in a field that is so rapidly outdated by events that enzyme and diphosphate detergents are not mentioned at all.

The greatest lack in the book, however, is illustrated by its greatest inaccuracy. This is its brief description of what is presumably the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961. This was not a "publication" (*sic*) of the Narcotics Commission of the United Nations, but an act of the United Nations itself; nor does it estimate annually, as is claimed, "the world demand drugs for pharmaceutical poses"—it is concerned only the opiates, the opioids, and and cannabis.

This passage illustrates the lack any unitary framework. The view neither put, nor attacked, for ex ple, that the use of poisons legitimate and illegitimate has increased, is increasing ought to be diminished. The au refer to "trials by ordeal" whereby, thanks to the well-kn individual variation in the resp to drugs, the rare survivors declared innocent and the frequent dead guilty. The sit today may well be reversed and a much larger scale: we are subject to trial by ordeal by petrol, by radioactivity, by gents, by tobacco, by sleeping and stimulants and alcohol and lucinogens. So far as we, the vors, do nothing to abate this flood we are all guilty; too who have to be considered of complicity are already dead.

Research possibilities in histor geography are reviewed by Prince in the third volume of Ed Arnold's useful series *Progress in Geography* (231pp. £3.75). Prince suggests how new investi tions and their methodology have great importance for non torical specialists. The other con tributors are Richard J. Cho ("The role and relations of phy geography"), Michael Chis (who proposes welfare-econo as a basis for location theory than micro-economics), John Taylor ("Urban gaming simula systems") and Timothy O'Rio ("Environmental manageme

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£2.50.
burgh University Press.

ing by analogy from the experience of other countries is a ous procedure in the Chinese . In defiance of their own the authors of *The Chinese Economy Under Communism* have considerable benefit from ring the economy of China that of the Soviet Union, the of the two communist giants, of the Union of India, the most populous country in . The study of the Russian omy was one of Professor son's academic concerns be he became head of the American Social Science Research Council's Committee on the Economy of .

In assessing China's performance the past two decades, he is collaborator draw on the volume of documentation analysis which has emerged from the S.S.R.C. Committee other non-communist sources, such as the report prepared in for a Congressional Committee. can thus dispense with much Chinese source material which specialists working under the auspices of the committee have used extensively. The result is a highly readable book for the non-specialist which steers clear of the partisan views and the professional in-fighting which seem to be the hallmarks of much that is published in this field. Though the authors are no friends of the regime that has governed China for the past two decades, they usually acknowledge successes where they have occurred. In labelling the upheavals of the recent past as "civil war" they have, however, been as guilty of using a misnomer as the Chinese leaders have been in calling the mass manipulation of their people a "cultural revolution".

Industry, agriculture, employment, living standards, foreign economic relations, the mechanics of central control, and the alternatives of development are the main subjects of this volume. In the absence of hard economic facts and reliable statistical data, considerable uncertainties remain. One is painfully reminded of the controversies among Western analysts in the days before Stalin's death. There are still major discrepancies, for instance, in the experts' evidence submitted to the Joint Economic Committee of the American Congress. The gulf between the estimates of China's growth rate per capita is between a modest 1½ per cent put forward by Professor T. C. Liu of Cornell and a high 4-5 per cent estimated by Professor Gurley of Stanford. Where there is uncertainty, the authors go to considerable lengths to show conflicting views and differences in interpretation. In some instances they add their own calculations. The picture which emerges is one of impressive achievements in the first decade of communist rule in highly selected areas of industrial endeavour in which Russian aid helped China on her way.

This period was followed, in the wake of the Great Leap Forward, by setbacks in both industry and agriculture which, however, were accompanied by a change in favour of labour-intensive operations. This recovery was interrupted, once more, in the years of the Great Cultural Revolution, in which politics again took command over all else. At the end of two decades of communist rule China can boast of a solid industrial base. The country's economy is largely self-sustained, but it is handicapped by a low rate of growth in industrial employment and in agricultural production. In fact, the problems connected with reducing the surplus of farm labour and the shortage of agricultural products are no nearer solution than they were twenty years ago.

In this situation the publication of a study on agricultural development is a most timely contribution to understanding China's predicament. *Agricultural Development in China, 1368-1968* is chiefly concerned with China's grain economy, seen in the context of its development over six centuries, during which the population probably increased tenfold and grain output kept more or less in step with demand. Professor Perkins has consulted a monumental volume of original sources and he has used works by Chinese, Japanese and Anglo-Saxon scholars. He is conscious of the very varied quality of the material on population, acreage, and output which he uses with great ingenuity. One of his basic assumptions—that in 600 years human consumption has fluctuated only within narrow limits—seems open to question. As China's population increased and moved into new areas where natural conditions were unfavourable and working conditions exacting, food requirements per capita are likely to have increased. This explains China's relatively high nutritional needs as compared with those, say, of India, where basal metabolism and working capacity are low because of high degrees of temperature and humidity.

Professor Perkins finds that half the increase of grain output over the period was the result of the expansion of the acreage, the other half being attributable to increased inputs of labour and capital. Even if most of the irrigation works were operated already in the fourteenth century, improvements in the use of water in cultivators' fields probably raised the yields of crops grown under irrigation more than improved grain varieties did. Even today the potential of under-utilized water resources is probably greater than the author seems to think. In Taiwan, the lining of water channels and the coordination of irrigation and drainage operations have contributed significantly in the past decade to increases in yields, multiple cropping, agricultural employment, and farm incomes. The possibility of raising yields through the increased use of commercial fertilizers improves with the regulated supply of irrigation water. However, the return of grain from the application of plant nutrients is unlikely to be anywhere near the ratios of 15:1 to 20:1 observed under ideal conditions, but not yet found—as the author assumes—on a nation-wide scale in China. Neither is the almost complete replacement of traditional seeds by improved varieties, claimed by official Chinese sources, likely to be within reach.

Elsewhere in Asia, not even half that goal has materialized yet. The contribution of trade and commerce in cash crops, such as cotton, oilseeds, tea, and tobacco, to the expansion in double cropping and the increase in yields has probably been greater in the past century than emerges from Professor Perkins's analysis. Where the conditions of land tenure have not been too oppressive, the need to meet the landlord's share may have contributed in the past to the intensification of farming. The negative aspects of traditional tenure conditions become predominant when the risk of using working capital, such as fertilizer, falls exclusively on the tenant whereas the benefits are shared by the landowner who takes no part in the expense. This constraint was removed by the land reform of the early 1950s, but others were introduced when compulsory savings were raised through the collectives and communes. So far as one can see ahead, China's farm output could well increase at an annual rate of, say, 3 per cent, or half as much again as the population, provided that a balanced programme of inputs, such as the regulated application of irrigation water, improved seed varieties, commercial fertilizers, insecticides, and appropriate cultivation methods was accompanied by the official encouragement of the cultivators in the public, as well as in the private, sector. Such a programme has not yet been put into effect in any country governed by communist rulers. China might well become the first one to do this. Future historians will find Professor Perkins's book a useful source for any comparison between China's record of the past hundred years and that of Japan in the century following the Meiji Restoration.

While agriculture will remain the "foundation" of all Chinese endeavour for a long time to come, the ultimate aim must be the expansion, at a reasonably rapid rate, of the industrial sector of the economy. In this connexion it is worth remembering that industrial development was not unsuccessful before the communist seizure of power. In *Industrial Development in Pre-Communist China*, Dr. Chang constructs an index of output (net value added, as the experts say), based on fifteen commodities in mining, metallurgy, fuel and power, and in the manufacturing sector of China's industry. Over the period from 1912 to 1949, the average annual rate of industrial growth is given as 5.6 per cent, but during the years of relative political stability—1912 to 1936—it was 9.4 per cent. These were respectable increases from an admittedly low starting-point. They compare favourably with the rates likely to have been achieved in post-revolutionary China. A statistical exercise covering farming, transport and the service sectors during the three decades or so preceding the revolution would put the achievements of the past twenty years in perspective.

The first stirrings of Indian independence

UMAR (Editor):
on Gandhian Politics
Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919.
Clarendon Press: Oxford sity Press. £3.25.

Australian National University achieved an enviable reputation Indian historical studies; the volume can only add to it. by Dr. Ravinder Kumar, of a pioneering book on nine-century Maharashtra, these on *Gandhian Politics* concen exclusively (and most of them narrowly) on a single episode dern Indian history, the Rowlatt graha of 1919. The import of this episode is that it "drama changed the climate" of in India. As the first wide agitation to be against the British govern it not only "transformed lism in India from a move representing the classes to a representing the masses" paved the way for Gandhi's nce as a dominant figure in politics". Despite its brevity, it deserves the careful and study that it here receives.

background to the satyagraha iliar. Almost simultaneously the introduction of the Mon Chelmsford reforms, by which received some measure of ernment at the provincial the government of India, on of a committee presided Mr. Justice Rowlatt, passed designed to replace the powers to combat political it had enjoyed during To nationalistically-minded this seemed proof of its of Britain's determina the freedom move 1919, Mahatma Gandhi, who had returned to India as recently as 1915 from his long residence in South Africa, called for a satyagraha against this "devilish legislation". At the time "he controlled very little political power . . . did not enjoy the confidence of the Indian National Congress or any Provincial Association", had no firm base in "any local political organization" and "did not enjoy the support of any powerful social interest or political community". Yet the response to his call, which was nation-wide, exceeded all his expectations and ushered in a new phase—which in retrospect might be called the "pre-independence" phase—of the Indian nationalist movement.

The time, admittedly, was ripe, and Gandhi proved an exponent of a style of politics that could take full advantage of its ripeness. But just how did he, still a comparatively minor political figure, "succeed in mobilising a society as complex as India"? And what was "the complexion of the social groups which responded to Gandhi's initiative"? These are the major questions to which Dr. Kumar and his collaborators seek answers, which have not been provided by any account of the movement hitherto published.

To the first question they have not found, nor would they pretend to have found, a complete answer. There is still and probably always will be an element of mystery about the influence which Gandhi acquired so suddenly and retained for so long. They do, however, thoroughly discuss the part played by existing bodies, such as the two Home Rule Leagues of Mrs. Besant and B. G. Tilak, in organizing the movement; and carefully analyse the socio-economic discontents, largely a product of the First World War, which contributed so materially to the response. This is well done. Even better, although necessarily rather patchy, is the identification of those social groups which, in different parts of India, supported the movement, abstained from participation in it, or opposed it. The Central Provinces, Gujerat, Bombay, Delhi, and Lahore are each the subject of extremely scholarly essays which mobilize what must be virtually all the extant information bearing on the roles of individuals, classes, occupational groups, communities, and organized associations. If one of them is to be singled out for special mention, it must be Dr. Kumar's story of "The Rowlatt Satyagraha in Lahore", which is elegantly lucid as well as scholarly.

Professor Low is the odd man out, in that his subject is not the satyagraha itself but the subsequent Non-Co-operation Movement of 1920-1922; but this essay provides a perspective which would not otherwise be available and illuminates the motivations and tactics of the representatives of the British raj. Further to provide a setting for the regional and city studies, there is an essay by Professor Basham on "Traditional Influences on the Thought of Mahatma Gandhi", a tantalizing inquiry by Dr. van den Dungen into the development of the Mahatma's consistently ambiguous attitudes towards British rule, and an account by Professor Owen of "Organising for the Rowlatt Satyagraha". Quite appropriately, this both begins and ends with Gandhi's own question: "Who knows how it all came about?" As a result of these essays we know much more how—perhaps more than Gandhi knew himself.

Dr. Kumar rightly describes Gandhi as a "romantic" politician—a characterization which by no means denies his well-known political astuteness.

His romanticism

> rested upon his attempt to relate political aspirations to moral instead of material objectives; to the flowering of the character and personality of his countrymen rather than to the achievement of economic and social goals. He intuitively realized that India could be united only through issues which affected the emotions instead of touching the purse-strings of the common people.

Without this romanticism he could never have achieved so much. But it had its dangers. Gandhi could exercise only imperfect control of the people he drew into political agitation, since non-violence was too difficult and sophisticated for simple—and even not-so-simple—people. Hence his persistent tendency, which so often enraged his more materially-minded collaborators, to call off non-cooperation as soon as it began to "get out of hand". Hence, too, the curiously inconsistent leadership—or so it seemed to less saintly men—that he gave to the nationalist movement. Moreover, his "religious idiom", predominantly Hindu in inspiration, "widened the gulf between the two major communities of the sub-continent", with results that are only too visible. Dr. Kumar does well to draw attention to these more "harmful consequences" of the work of the first of the two great leaders that Asia has produced this century; for they were already evident, embryonically, in the Rowlatt Satyagraha itself.

A Sociological Yearbook of Religion in Britain—4

Edited by Michael Hill

Contributors to this issue include: John Wilson, *The Sociology of Schism*; Kevin Clements, *The Religious Variable*; Peter L. Sissons, *Concepts of Church Membership*; and Roger Buckle, *Mormons in Britain*.

SCM Press £1.75

Songs my Newfoundland mother taught me

MAUD KARPELES
Folk Songs from Newfoundland
340pp. Faber and Faber. £7

Americans care much more about our common traditions of balladry and folk-music than we do in this country, where there is no academic home for comprehensive study of folk-music and its modern development in ethnomusicology. It is therefore all the more gratifying to have a new book from our most eminent expert on folk-song, Miss Maud Karpeles, on whom an honorary doctorate was conferred by Quebec. Newfoundland is now part of Canada and this collection of songs from it is dedicated to the memory of Marius Barbeau, who did much to salvage French-Canadian folk-songs.

It is forty years since this collection was made but a selection of thirty with piano accompaniments by Vaughan Williams, Clive Carey, Michael Mullinar and Hubert Foss was published in 1934. The present volume contains eighty-nine songs and ballads selected from a total collection of 191 noted, and consists of 150 melodies and texts with annotations, besides a useful appendix of alternative versions of the words more suitable for the use of singers than the incomplete or otherwise defective versions required by the scholar. Its editorial method in fact follows that employed by Dr. Karpeles in the two volumes of folk-songs from the Appalachian Mountains which she published in 1932 and from which this collection is in a sense an offshoot.

In that year too Harvard published another collection of ballads and songs from Newfoundland made by an American, Mrs. Greenleaf. This contained a fair number of songs that were not true folk-songs, for the tradition survived in this remote community of making up songs about local events in the traditional style of the folk-song, so that it was possible as recently as 1965 for two collections of such native and national songs to be published. One of them contained an "Ode to Newfoundland" set by Hubert Parry and there was a ballad in Greenleaf about lumbermen who provided paper-pulp for *The Times*!

Folk-singers themselves make no distinction in their repertory between composed, popular and folk songs, as Dr. Karpeles found when she was collecting in the Appalachians with Cecil Sharp. It has even been suggested recently that by this editorial purity of excluding songs not of folk origin, Sharp may have missed some spirituals. There may also be some interest for folk-song studies in observing what the process of oral tradition, which is the touchstone of folk quality, may have done to a music-hall song or a royalty ballad (of which there was certainly one in Mrs. Greenleaf's collection). But Dr. Karpeles's purpose was to secure the versions of the stock ballads (to be found in F. J. Child's standard collection) and other folk-songs from the British Isles and to compare them for such features as modality and formal structure with versions found elsewhere in Britain and America. She took them down mostly from fisher-folk on two visits to the island in the summers of 1929 and 1930, which she describes with affectionate recollection in an introduction, that includes a map showing the "outposts" and the dependence of the life of this community of Anglo-Irish descent upon the sea.

A song is an individual thing and a collection of songs permits few generalizations. Dr. Karpeles formulates one or two, such as that the proportion of modal tunes appears to be rather higher than in England, from where most of them are ultimately derived—in the Appalachian collection pentatonic and hexatonic tunes were commoner than in England—and that about thirty per cent are constructed in the form ABBA (instead of AABA). The ballad texts are marked by ellipses and sudden climaxes, though there are two pendent versions of "Sir Jame Ross" of great length (one o stanzas), on which there informative note. There is a ballad about a duel betwee women over the issue of a toast to King William and striking ballad, of the super this, is "The Bloody Garde There are one or two hau beautiful songs, of which "S like the Swallow" and " Floro" are examples—the th named appeared in the 1934 with piano accompaniments is thus ample and varied m musical, literary and sociologi be found in this rich, well-orga book.

Toponymics in the Cheshire hundreds

J. McN. DODGSON:
The Place-Names of Cheshire
Part II: The Place-Names of Bucklow Hundred and Northwich Hundred.
329pp. Cambridge University Press. £4.50.

In this second part of his *Place-names of Cheshire* J. McN. Dodgson takes us two steps westward along the southern border of the county from his starting-point in the first part, the hundred of Macclesfield, into the adjoining hundreds of Bucklow and Northwich. This is a predominantly rural area with few towns of any size, none over 20,000 apart from Sale, Altrincham, and Runcorn, but which nevertheless is pretty evenly and fully settled.

A very few of its place-names are uncompounded and consist of common nouns used in locative function, as Sale (at the willow tree), Hale (in the nook), Church Hulme or Holmes Chapel (in the water-meadow), Clive (by the cliff), Leese (the clearings), or Stockham, though this last is now written as if compounded with *-ham*, but the great majority are, as usual, compounds of two elements.

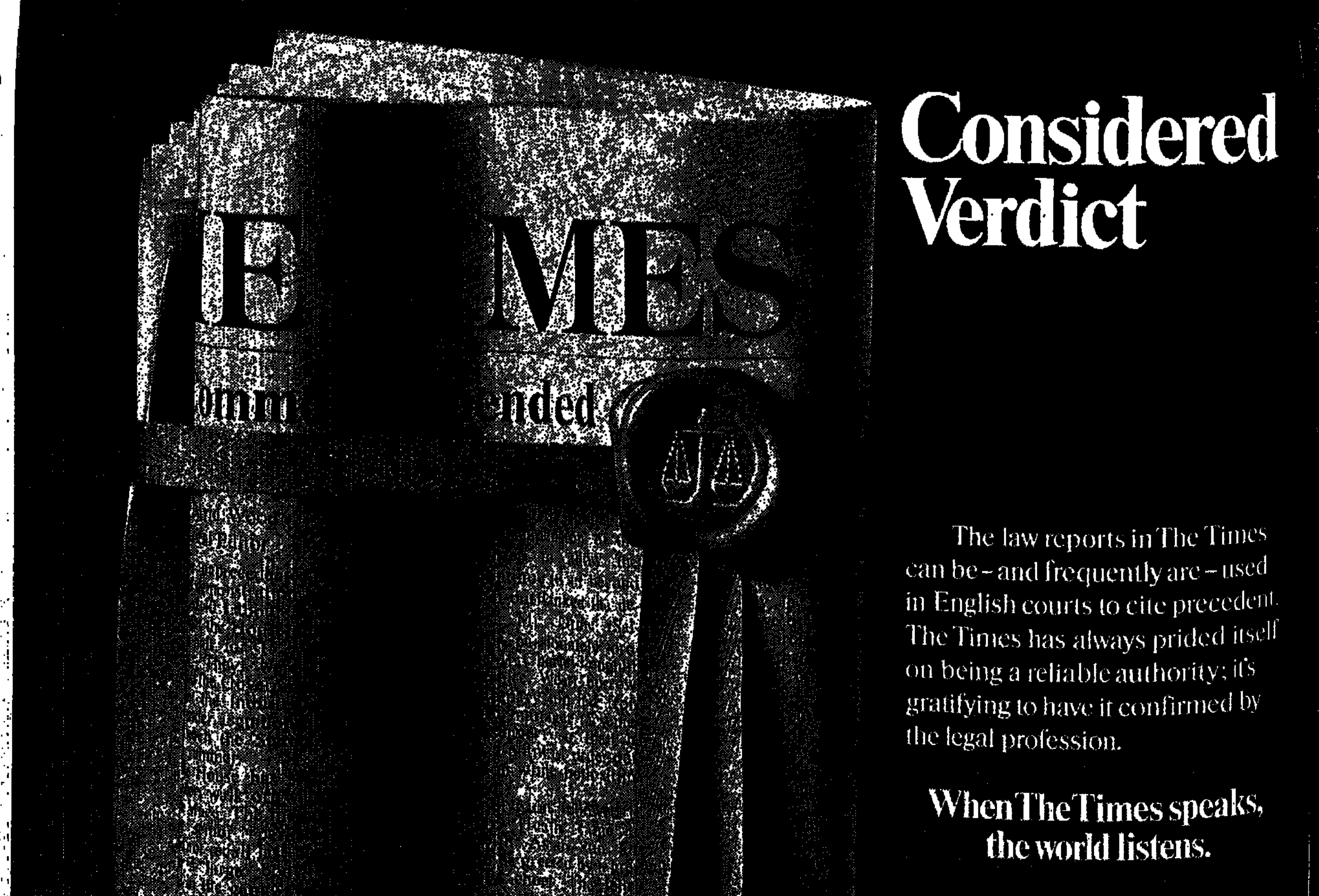
The first of these elements is often a personal name, and in this area such names are almost always English in origin, with very few Norse names in evidence. Generally they are combined with one of the elements denoting a settlement of some kind, as *-ton*, *-worth*, *-ham*, *-stock*, *-wich*, *-croft*, as, for example, in Bexton, Dutton, Sproston, Warburton, Budworth, Swettenham, Wincham, Bostock, Leftwich, and Ravenscroft. Far fewer are compounded with other elements as Byley, Tabley, Wimboldesley (clearing), Alcumlow (mound), Barnshaw (wood), or Daresbury (fort).

A notable feature is the number of place-names containing the names of trees as one element—e.g., Ashley, Ashton, Agden (oak), Ollerbarrow, Ollerton (alder), Appleton, Plumley, Brereton (briar), and Goostrey (gorse)—and the frequency with which *-ley* (clearing, glade) occurs, as in Ashley, Plumley, and the plural Leese already mentioned, as well as Whitley and Crowley, the first elements of which are transparent enough, and Baguley, where the first syllable represents an Old English word for the badger. A less transparent case is Mobberley, where the first element is itself a compound of "moot" and "borough", i.e., "fort". Further evidence of the predominance of woodland is given by references to the tree-stumps left when it was cleared, in such names as Stockham and Stublach, as well as Timperley (*timber-*).

References to animal life also occur, in addition to the badger already mentioned. Mantell recalls the weasel, also rendered "marten" elsewhere, Pickmere the pike, Quensty (birch) a pen for heifers (though the editor does not tell us whether *quey* continues in use area), Lostock a pig-sty, Shi the washing of sheep, and C the haunt of crows.

That the name-givers were a of previous human inhabitants the land is apparent from such ments as *-low*, *law-* (gr mound) in Alcumlow, Bu Twemlow and Church Lawton, Stretton with its reference to Roman road, and from Co batch and Walton Inferior with allusions to Celtic residents. Th are also hints of more sinister be in Drakelow with its dragon Buglawton with its hobgo though the former did also hold the prospect of hidden treasure.

Every area has some local pe liarities of nomenclature, and in part of Cheshire there is a spe ized meaning of "salt-wo attaching to the common se name *-wich*, as in Northwi Middlewich, the latter named its position between Northwich a Nantwich.



Perambulations through the English counties

LAUS PEVSNER:
d by Enid Radcliffe.
£1.50.
idgeshire
£2.50.

NEWMAN:
East and East Kent
£2.10.
nt and the Weald
£2.25.

VEREY:
shire
I: The Cotswolds. 545pp.
II: The Vale and the Forest
456pp. £2.

last year, a certain amount of y attended Sir Nikolaus 's visit to the "last building and"—when, that is, he had ed his itinerary of Stafford- the last county to be surveyed ore innocent might have sup- that activity on the great series soon be at an end. True, not counties had yet appeared, as bsequent publication of the s for Kent and Gloucester- reminded us. But there is much more. Already several s have come out in revised s, and now here are two more how continuous a process lved in maintaining the series it has been created. changes called for in the idgeshire and Cornwall s are interestingly different. all was the first county of all out—in 1951, at a price of paperback). As Sir Nikolaus says in his new fore- "we were all beginners job then". So the revision Mrs Enid Radcliffe is in extensive: the archi- many previously anon- ildings are now supplied, have changed hands. Mar- Polperro, missing from the because lacking individ- of special merit, are their picturesque quali- Chacewater and the two their churches, and hers. But there has not been much new building to be recorded, and the new edition is not greatly larger than the old. The important prehistoric entries have been rewritten and enlarged with a new introduction, by Mr. Derek Simpson.

In Cambridgeshire the situation is very different. For the city especially, and also to some extent the county, have for long been a well-worked field, and so there was less in the interval since 1954 to learn about the old buildings, though since then two inventories by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments have come out. But to make up for this, this same period has seen an intensity of building activity almost unprecedented in Cambridge—and remarkable not only for quantity. Sir Nikolaus, who has of course reserved this work for himself, writes in his new postscript of the "astounding change between the situation early in 1958 and early in 1968". While in 1954 the newest college buildings were "sadly insignificant" and "timidly imitative", and the most recent building worth illustrating was Impington Village College, Sir Nikolaus's complaint now is that committees go overboard for an architecture which is "over-dramatic" and "aggressive". Predictably he hates James Stirling's History Faculty, which he calls "actively ugly—not ugly in the vociferous way of the brutalists, but ugly more basically by avoiding anything that might attract . . . it hits you, the architecture hits you, and that is what the façade—and the whole building—are meant to do". Curiously, the George Thomson Building of Corpus Christi (by Philip Dowson), which must strike many people as "actively ugly", gets a quite neutral report. The new historicism also alarms Sir Nikolaus—especially the "Taj Mahal court" of New Hall (Chamberlain, Powell and Bon), with its "byzantinizing dome", and the arches of Fitzwilliam (Denys Lasdun): arches are themselves a sign, we are told, of the weakening of the Modern Movement, and historicism "just is not the spirit of our age".

What for Sir Nikolaus *is* the spirit of our age we perhaps get some hint of from his own prizes—awarded to Powell and Moya's Cripps Building of St. John's, Richard Sheppard's Churchill College, and "Cats and Kings", the extremely ingenious court which Fello Atkinson worked in behind the old Bull Hostel in Trumpington Street. The merit of these buildings is certain; yet Sir Nikolaus duly notes the restless mannerism (though he does not call it that) of Churchill, which he accepts as representing "the architect's profession of faith, and it seems what is demanded". Stirling's work is just as plainly a profession of faith, and historicism too must obviously represent something in the "spirit of our age", if only a stirring of the spirit against the rigidities of machine aesthetic and the faceless anonymity of the imitators of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill.

In neither of the two new counties to appear recently in the "Buildings of England" has Sir Nikolaus taken a large hand. There is something a little sad of course in his not being able to complete it all himself; but who would wish such a task on him, especially when he has such expert lieutenants as John Newman and David Verey? Their books have distinctively different characters, yet both are admirable. Mr. Newman wears his learning—which is very extensive—rather more lightly than Mr. Verey, though he made something of a mistake in writing so very lengthy and detailed an introduction to the Kent volumes, in which at times the general view degenerates into a great mass of particulars, a mere listing of buildings which will of course be described in the gazetteer anyway. Mr. Verey has divided his introduction in a way new to the series—into building types, so that churches are treated separately from their own monuments and from secular buildings. The device makes for coherence of presentation, though of course it is arguable that such coherence in part falsifies the architectural scene that the introduction exists to summarize.

Kent and Gloucestershire are among our best-loved counties. Yet there is much in these four volumes that will be new even to those who live there. Everyone can say something about Canterbury and Rochester and Dover, and the Wealden houses of Kent, about Gloucester and Tewkesbury and Cheltenham, Chipping Campden and the Cotswolds. But these famous things and places are only a tithe of the architectural wealth of the two counties, both (despite the grievous monastic losses) exceptionally rich in Norman, and Gloucestershire especially in Perpendicular, churches, both again in late medieval houses, though neither specially remarkable in the eighteenth century, except, that is, for Colen Campbell's Mereworth and some Gloucestershire houses not quite of the first rank—Badminton, Barnsley, Dyrham, and occasional smaller gems such as Nether Lypiatt Manor and Sandywell Park. Kent again is notably rich in early Renaissance monuments, including a perhaps unrivalled group by Epiphanius Evesham, "that most exquisite artist", as Vertue calls him.

Of Victorian work Kent has one pearl beyond price—St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, which is, according to Mr. Newman, "the only one of Pugin's buildings that satisfied his almost impossibly high standards", its interior "a marvel, movingly strong of structure and profuse in the decoration everywhere, a 'true thing' if ever there was one". And there are also Butterfield's noble St. Augustine's College at Canterbury, Webb's famous Red House at Bexleyheath (now of course in Greater London, but included here because the north-west was lost to Kent since the publication of the volumes on London), and, very different from all these, the now famous boat store in Sheerness dockyard, that astonishing forerunner of the twentieth century. No single architect is predominant, but there are lots of good things in singles and pairs. In Gloucestershire the story is much the same, with Street and Bodley strongly represented at Toddington and Selsley, Butterfield with his extremely early group at Coalpitheath, and an equally important but much less well-known group by Butterfield's pupil Henry Woodyer at Highnam, whose church Goodhart-Rendel called "the fulfilment of the Pugin ideal". Perhaps the most extraordinary Victorian building in Gloucestershire is S. S. Teulon's Tortworth Court, "the first sight of which was so terrifying to guests that it was found necessary to write WELCOME on the entrance"—a sign which, as Mr. Verey drily reports, was removed when the house became a prison. (It should be noted that Bristol is included not here but in an earlier volume with North Somerset.)

Both writers are extremely thorough in their perambulations of the country towns and larger villages. It is some indication both of the detail now incorporated into the gazetteers and of the different approaches of the two men that, of twenty-six pages devoted to Cirencester, as many as fifteen are given to the perambulation of the town—as against only thirteen to Canterbury (after seventy-four on the cathedral, abbey and other churches). Mr. Verey even manages to find material for sixteen pages on Gloucester (forty on the cathedral and churches), despite his severity on the official vandalism which has reduced the ancient city to the squalid mess it now is. Mr. Newman has, as Sir Nikolaus says, a remarkable talent for the mot juste—of the strange piece of rural Baroque at Bredgar, "everything is emphasized, which is what makes one love the design but not respect the designer too much"—and exploring Kent in his company will certainly be entertaining as well as instructive.

Both writers make occasional and curious errors. Mr. Newman appears to believe that it was only in the middle and later fourteenth century that haphazard castle planning gave way to a compact, regular, rectangular form. But Caerphilly was begun in 1267, and two of the architecturally most perfect examples of the type—Harlech and Beaumaris—were both essentially complete by 1290. Mr. Verey is also in trouble about dates, suggesting that Horace Walpole visited Sandywell Park about 1712—five years before he was born; and the nearby Dowdeswell Court is at least a hundred years older than Mr. Verey's date, which is simply that of some heavy alterations. But these are small blemishes on splendid books which are abundantly worthy of their august predecessors. It is a remarkable tribute to the tradition that Sir Nikolaus has established that he has found two people so eminently qualified to step into his shoes.

The objects of nineteenth-century Vienna

WAGNER-RIEGER (Edi-
Ringstrasse—Bild einer
rung der Inneren Stadt
Kaiser Franz Joseph.
114pp. Plus 245 Plates.
pp. 115-212.
mann-Böhlaus. DM 248.

ns are terribly *gründlich*. into nineteenth-century It started seriously in tates about 1930. Henry cock was the great olume of the "Pelican Art" the climax. In Eng- ohn Betjeman and H. L. endel started it, very relaxed in mood. Basil *urch Builders of the Nine-* ry was the first product research; that was in many and Austria the postwar and largely doc- So the students want it, conduct it, but it is the dation which promotes able generosity. The occasionally even be remains to be seen. rasse in Vienna is greatest monuments of architecture. It 1858, and the scheme the fortified belt between the old growing suburbs. The buildings were to be were to be sepa- parkland, and there would be wide streets and private palaces and blocks of expensive flats. A start had already been made on the Votivkirche in 1853, and it was finally consecrated in 1879. By then, complete or incomplete were the Town Hall, the Opera, the Burgtheater, the Parliament House, the Exchange, the University, the Academy of Arts, the Museum of Arts and Crafts (started on the pattern of the Victoria and Albert Museum), the School of Arts and Crafts and the Hofmuseums, a monumental pair of them.

This remarkable scheme was obviously worth study. And so, aided and abetted by Renate Wagner-Rieger who had made a name with studies in the field of medieval Austrian architecture, the Thyssen Foundation got going. The result up to date is a vast programme and the publication of the first two volumes: one with an introduction in German, French and English (may it result in a common market for the book) and well over 500 excellent illustrations, including some in colour; the other volume of about 100 pages of brief or not-so-brief comments on the plates in German only and sometimes seeming a little padded.

All this is only the introduction—part one of fourteen parts. How *gründlich* can you be? Meanwhile, part one skims off the cream. All 245 buildings (they are called "objects") are illustrated—often with their gorgeous, and to most of us totally unknown, interiors—and annotated. For good measure, monuments are also illustrated, dozens of them: Johann Strauss with his fiddle in the midst of a marble circle of lush maidens; Bruckner has also been given a lush maiden at the foot of his monument; Makart, the greatest of *pompiers*, appears exactly as one would wish. The abundance of monuments during these decades cannot be surprising to anybody familiar with the lavish scale and materials of the public buildings. Since so much more space in the project will be devoted to these, their discussion can safely be left for the time being.

It is the blocks of flats and the private palaces which tend to dominate this volume, largely perhaps, because they are less familiar. Even a Hitchcock can't help wandering from public building to public building and giving his eyes a rest in between. Victorian blocks of flats, one can safely say, have never before been taken so seriously, except perhaps in Millich and Fisker's *Danske Arkitekturströmninger, 1850-1950* (published as early as 1951). They deserve the attention given them, and some in fact deserve more.

It may be worth commenting on the style of these palatial blocks: Gothic is rarer than it was in England, *Rundbogen* Italian Gothic too; most are Renaissance, a few Quattrocento, the majority a free Cinquecento, and from about 1880 onwards, but occasionally earlier, Baroque appears.

The architects of the new blocks of flats were faced with a recurring problem. For reasons of monumentality, and also of yield, five storeys were preferred to four. How can a system of façades developed from Renaissance proportions and orders be made to cover five floors? The most common device was to make the top storey visually into an attic above the *cornicione*. But other devices were tried out too, for instance taking the top storey out of the normal context by giving it caryatids or atlantes or detached carved figures. But the visual reduction from five to four could also be effected by putting the top windows between big brackets to carry the *cornicione* (object 114, Otto Wagner's earliest block of flats), or by making the bottom two floors of mezzanine size and having a giant portal the height of both floors, or by the main centre having two-storeyed motifs, including what the Viennese call the *Beletage*. The two-storeyed portals and two-storeyed centre motifs certainly produce an effect of monumentality. But the main device to achieve this is corner-eminences, as the Heinrichshof had them, and other buildings still have.

These examples may serve to prove how profitable for the architectural historian a study of these introductory volumes is. A few minor criticisms may be appended. Firstly, the volumes divide the Ringstrasse into twenty areas; their order is only partly topographical; it is partly chronological, too, but partly also it seems random. Secondly, how can the spine have merely the title "Das Kunstwerk im Bild", with no mention of the Ringstrasse? Thirdly, plans of the main buildings ought to have been given, even if detailed description of the buildings has been reserved for later parts. May these later parts also tell us who the clients for the palaces and the blocks of flats were.

Homing in

HAROLD PRIESTLEY:
The English Home
216pp. Muller. £3.50.

For nearly 2,000 years the ordinary Englishman's home left much to be desired. This brief summary of its evolution, from stone hut to nineteenth-century back-to-back presents the home as a dark, drainless shelter or rural slum. Much of the book concerns half-timbered buildings and their construction; the best that remain were often homes of prosperous fifteenth- and sixteenth-century yeomen farmers. Mr. Priestley describes how home life was improved by the introduction of glass for windows, brick building, cheaper furniture and cutlery; and altered by the gramophone, radio and motor car. He refers to the effect of by-laws and building regulations on mass housing, a problem to which no satisfactory solution has yet been found. Today's scattered chalet-bungs, executive-type houses, and point blocks are visually as dreary as the ribbons of semis run up in the 1930s. Fortunately, they will not last as long as the back-to-backs.

Bad dream

HERBERT GOLD :
The Great American Jackpot
305pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £1.75.

At first glance, Al Dooley, male lead in *The Great American Jackpot*, looks like yet another sourly sardonic, bemused and near-desperate victim of the consumer society, suffering unbearable withdrawal symptoms as a result of having woken up from the American Dream. At second glance, he looks pretty much the same, though this particular example of un-American activities on the hoof has a little more subtlety and a lot more bile than most. Al, guilty at having been able to duck the draft, is about to lose his girl to a small-time Negro hood, and his tutor and best friend at Berkeley—a brilliant Black sociologist named Jarod Howe—to the Panthers. Incapable of coping rationally with what appear as irrational betrayals on a personal and national level, Al feels that what he needs is a little self-assertion; so having tried, and failed at, reconciliation, he decides to rob a bank.

Herbert Gold is not simply concerned with attitudes—though it is true to say that his characters react to one another in ways which truthfully reflect their mutual misunderstandings; he is concerned too with the way in which language worsens those misunderstandings. We are able to detect, for example, in the conversations between Al and Jarod, the fact that neither wants the relationship destroyed though each is incapable of saving it; they sound rather like two well-meaning people, each with only a few words of the other's language, trying to find out whether or not they have reached agreement. This feeling of dislocation grows as people and events go out of control. A gay clothes-salesman incorporates fashionable sociological jargon into his sales patter; a "progressive" cop bludgeons words into attempts at an expression of forward-looking attitudes ("... you have to be a hawk dovewise ..."). Lost in this jungle of verbal and emotional missed connexions, Al begins to invent his own versions of people—principally of the judge who is trying his case. The result is like a trip without a drug: a faintly hysterical, often frightening experience which may turn out to be what the New American Dream is really like.

Lost romance

FREDERICK L. KEEFE :
The Bicycle Rider
116pp. André Deutsch. £1.50.

Set during the Second World War, *The Bicycle Rider* is a faintly wry, sometimes mysterious story of a non-romance between an American serviceman and an Englishwoman older, perhaps wiser, and certainly sadder than himself.

Hospitalized after an accident, the Lieutenant is visited by a precocious, rather serious child who appears to be looking for a suitable match for his widowed mother, thus preventing her from marrying the odious Captain Meakin. The relationship between the boy, his grandmother, his mother and her hesitant but by no means unwilling suitor is an uncertain one; at times almost comic in its polite indecisions and constantly betraying hints of complexities which lie outside the Lieutenant's far from complete understanding of things. Prompted, almost unwittingly, into his role of uncomprehending if enthusiastic rival to the brash Meakin by the boy's combined persistence and cunning, he is still trying to find his way around the incipient affair when it comes to an abrupt, though largely unspectacular, end.

The Lieutenant's narrative mixes mild, retrospective regret with confused ardour, and at the same time provides us with a picture of the oddly sequestered existence of parts of wartime England. Some unnecessary inaccuracies blunt the impression a little, however: when, for instance, the boy offers to "fix" his protégé a drink, offers his "mailing address", or asks whether the Lieutenant plays "cheokers"; or again when the grandmother is grateful for a gift of "candy".

Around the rock

DAVID STUART LESLIE :
Bad Medicine
249pp. Macmillan. £2.10.

Older, wiser and somewhat wearier than when he first appeared in *Snap Crackle Pop*, Turk, who made his name singing treacly ballads for bored mums, is now free of the ferocious Patty Furbelow—she of the steely eye and watertight contract. Victim of a brain tumour, Patty has gone to that great gig in the sky, leaving Turk to fend for himself against wheelers, dealers and a fractious wife.

While mum and dad, back on the farm, continue to watch his progress with unrelieved scepticism, Turk changes his image, switches his style to (it seems) progressive rock, and becomes involved, against his better judgment, in a hippy cult led by the enigmatic Copahontas (her parents couldn't spell) who claims to be the last of the Manhattans. Carefully organized publicity stunts end in a mass rally on Salisbury Plain where mindless acolytes prance about in warpaint, wampum and feathers, while the fuzz, homing in on the aroma of pot with the confidence of connoisseurs, bust everyone in sight. Turk, meanwhile, has found the sensible girl he was meant for from the start and, coming musically full-circle, has gone back to folk-songs and an audience that knows its arts from its elbow.

Since his last appearance, Turk's cool has become positively frosty: a change for the better, as is the improvement in David Stuart Leslie's aim when projecting satirical darts at his cardboard cut-out target. It's still difficult, though, to take Turk to heart, or to find much humour in Mr. Leslie's version of the synthetic world of pop. Stranded somewhere between the real and the ridiculous, characters and events inhabit an uneasy limbo of ultimately unconvincing caricature.

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The three periods of Sufism

J. SPENCER TRIMINGHAM :
The Sufi Orders in Islam
333pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £3.25.

This book must be welcomed by any student of Sufism. It is true that quite a lot has been written on the subject but almost all of it is concerned with Sufism as the mystical dimension of Islam, not with Sufism, as it developed at a later date, as a religio-social phenomenon within the Islamic body politic. Even so the most significant contributions have been massive monographs devoted to individual Sufis, like Massignon's monumental *La passion d' . . . al-Hallāj* and Ritter's equally daunting *Das Meer der Seele* on Farīd ad-Dīn Attār, rather than general introductions to Sufi mystical theology as a whole. In English there is very little except R. A. Nicholson's three short studies, A. J. Arberry's little book on Sufism, Margaret Smith's monographs, and Cyprian Rice's *The Persian Sufis* (oddly enough not mentioned in an otherwise exhaustive bibliography). Hitherto a general survey of the Sufi orders in their origin, development, and decline has been totally lacking. This is the gap that Mr. Trimingham has tried to fill.

The task he has undertaken is a tough one, and he knows it. As he rightly says:

> The difficulty experienced in treating the history of the orders derives from the need for expressing in a reasonably coherent fashion the developments and organization of a movement of the spirit which was not orderly: thus one gives the impression of a precision which did not exist.

The bulk and the heterogeneous nature of his material, however, seems to have got the better of even Mr. Trimingham. In spite of the admirable diagrams illustrating the filiation of various individual Sufis and the orders and sub-orders that derive from them, the reader of the first two chapters is left utterly confused. Muslim proper names are notoriously maddening, and when they are listed with only their dates (one hopes they are accurate, since sources tend to disagree on dates quite considerably) and a minimum of biographical information the reader becomes quite bewildered and lost.

Certainly the author is doing his best to produce order out of chaos, but sometimes he oversimplifies. For instance, he would have us believe that all the Sufi orders can be traced back to two sources: the Iraqi tradition (Sufi) represented by Al-Junaid and the Khurasanian (Malāmatī) represented by Abū Yazīd al-Bistāmī (he might have mentioned in this connexion R. C. Zaehner's *Hindu and Muslim Mysticism* which has two chapters on Abū Yazīd, together with Arberry's criticism of it). Al-Qushairī and others mention three traditions—the Iraqi, Khurasani, and Syrian. The formative period, however, does not interest the author very much, since it has been more extensively studied than the later periods, with which he is principally concerned. In all he distinguishes three periods, and the distinction seems valid: the *Khānaqāh* stage ("the golden age of mysticism. Master and his circle of pupils. . . . Guidance under an accepted master becomes an accepted principle"); the *Tarīqa* stage ("Thirteenth century. . . . The transmission of a doctrine, a rule and method. . . . Development of new types of collectivistic methods of inducing ecstasy"); and the *Tā'ifa* stage ("Fifteenth century. . . . Sufism becomes a popular movement. New foundations formed . . . branching into numerous 'corporations' or 'orders', fully incorporated with the saint-cult").

This is a rough-and-ready classification but it is useful as a working hypothesis. It seems, however, somewhat gratuitous to class the first stage as "aristocratic" and the second as "bourgeois" (for which there seems to be no evidence), or is this merely a token offering to the fashionable idol of the sociology of religion?

One of the difficulties in writing about Sufism in a European language is how to translate technical or semi-technical terms. Very often Mr. Trimingham leaves them untranslated in the text, assuming a certain knowledge of Arabic (and to a lesser extent of Persian and Turkish) that not everyone possesses. Admittedly there is an excellent glossary, but for the reader who has no Arabic it must be infuriating to have to look up *ikhwān* only to find that it means "brethren". Again the words "theosophy" and "gnostic", which the author from Nicholson and Arberry most misleading since the specialized meanings in which are inapplicable to Sufism "theosophy" is meant as Christian mystical tradition "mystical theology", as English "knowledge" (Oc haps, "mystical awareness" misleading than "gnosis", of course, a term normally for the Judeo-Christian "the first centuries A.D. At are spared the "stations" of son and Arberry and are much more correct "stage Cyprian Rice for the Arabic *maqām*, "Exemption" for *tanzīh* is misleading to least: "transcendence" obvious translation.

There are several minor Bistami did not seek to "[illegible] Way of God without the [illegible] of any *murshid*". The authorities, Al-Sarrāj and hairi, both say his *murshid* Alī al-Sindī. The great Abū al-Ghazālī may have been about his esoteric doctrine *Ihyā*, but he is quite explicit *Mishkāt al-Anwār* and the *Kimiyā-yi Sa'ādat*.

All these are minor points, any case lie outside Mr. Trimingham's main field of interest, the exoteric side of Sufism, he rather self-consciously avers it "esoteric" content, the finer of which leave him cold. He it seems a little capricious to late *fanā* as "transmutation". word means "extinction"—a terminology that is normally ered to constitute a human the human is not "transmuted" the divine but replaced by

This work must be judged pioneer effort to present the of the Sufi orders in a more or coherent form. In this respect must be welcomed. Mr. Trimingham's experience is mainly of Arab world, and it is here that most successful. His book have been more useful if it had twice its present length, but doubt the author would have agree, but then the price would been prohibitive. The extensive bibliography, glossary, and index excellent.

The theology of *bhakti*

MARIASUSAI DHAVAMONY :
Love of God : According to Saiva Siddhanta
A Study in the Mysticism and Theology of Saivism,
402pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £4.20.

Fr. Dhavamony has written a highly valuable account of *bhakti* religion (devotionalism) as expressed in the system of belief known as Saiva Siddhānta—which is important especially in Tamilnadu and in the Tamil parts of Ceylon. The theology of Saiva Siddhānta is often neglected in expositions of traditional Indian philosophy because it is not counted as one of the six orthodox schools—although the latter categorization of Indian thought is bafflingly out of touch with most of the realities of the Indian tradition.

Fr. Dhavamony thoroughly explores the analogies between "secular" love (between parents and children, masters and servants, the sexes, etc.) and religious love (*bhakti*). He perhaps places too much emphasis on etymology, tending to identify meaning with origin; but the usages in the texts are well expounded for the reader. Fr. Dhavamony also traces the origins of the cult of Siva back to its probable Indus valley origins. But the most useful part of the work is the exposition of the major Tamil texts, for many Indologists who have worked on *bhakti* and on related religious concepts have been unfamiliar with the Tamil sources—and these lie behind the Sanskrit expositions of doctrine characterizing the devotional renaissance in medieval South Indian Brahmanism. Though obviously mainly concerned with Saiva sources, Fr. Dhavamony also illuminates Vaisnavite *bhakti* (he suggests the likeness between Saiva Siddhānta and the "northern" school of Rāmanujite Srī Vaisnavism).

Fr. Dhavamony keeps chiefly to ideas: to the theology of Saiva Siddhānta, with some reference, as the title would indicate, to religious experience. He is typical thus of many writers in the history of religions. It would, though, have been good to have had a more rounded picture—to have had an account of the ritual, artistic and institutional milieu of the doctrines. Maybe this criticism is unfair in that Fr. Dhavamony has deliberately limited his inquiry, and within his limits he is excellent.

In the final chapters he considers the way in which *bhakti* and *jñāna* are related—that is, how devotionalism in the context of worship and self-surrender relates to mystical gnosis, based on contemplation. It is noteworthy that the Saiva Siddhānta virtually always rejected the *advaitin* or non-dualist interpretation of mystical experience, this being in line with the essentially theistic character of the system. However, Dhavamony is not always sophically and methodologically convincing when he considers problem of how far a given is a doctrinal interpretation of mystical experience and how far points to special characteristics the experience itself. This is a enough problem: Fr. Dh follows his guru, Professor Zaehner, in his categorization types of mystical experience justifiably, but a little more in asking the appropriate would have been welcome. derestimates the degree critical questions arise in this text.

In spite of these criticisms book makes a valuable contri to our knowledge of Indian ogy. It ends with a Christian ment (to this extent it goes history of religions) which be salutary for traditional Chri to ponder. Fr. Dhavamony

Judged on intrinsic merits Siddhānta, no doubt, represents level of India's deeply religious ence. For in it God is love actions in the world are rea love for "creatures" and purpose of leading souls union with him.

Books received

Biography and Memoirs

BAKER, DENYS VAL. *Life up the Creek*. 130pp. John Baker. £1.80.
The appeal of Mr. Val Baker's books about living in Cornwall lies in the fact that they open to harassed citizens an illusory vision of escape. This one finds him and his wife settled in a disused sawmill up the Fowey estuary; maintaining a precarious solvency, he by his pen and she by making pottery. Communication with the outer world was mainly by small boat on the tidal river or on foot along the china clay railway. Amenities were none, and when the rates were raised it was justified on the ground that he was paying for his privacy. Privacy rejected other payments too, and the mischances and inconveniences of life up the creek, in spite of its real compensations, are not glossed over. It is an entertaining account of life in the backwoods as lived by this unconventional couple and their family, but candid enough to discourage Mr. Baker's envious, but less venturesome correspondents from taking his advice and following his example.

LASSON, FRANS and SVENDSEN, CLARA. *The Life and Destiny of Karen Blixen*. 227pp. Michael Joseph. £3.50.
This pictorial record of the life of Baroness Blixen appeared in Danish in 1969, with the pictures collected by Frans Lasson and the text written by Clara Svendsen, formerly the Baroness's secretary. Now Miss Svendsen has prepared this English version, and it is a wonderfully complete record of "Isak Dineson's" life: the earliest photographs date from her father's youth in the 1860s, the latest are of her funeral in 1962. They, and the admirably informative accompanying text, cover all aspects of that extraordinary writer's career: country-house childhood, the attempt to become an artist, the first disastrous expedition to Kenya in 1913, and the later memorable times there; and then the arduous, lonely years in Denmark, which yielded some of the century's greatest English prose. This is not the biography which Isak Dinesen's publishers surely owe to her devotees, but all her major publications are accurately recorded. It is far the best book to appear about Karen Blixen since her own autobiographical works.

O'LEARY, BRIAN. *The Making of an Ex-Astronaut*. 243pp. Michael Joseph. £2.25.
Several scientists, chosen as suitable physically and temperamentally for training as astronauts, have resigned from the pool. Dr O'Leary was one who stepped out six months after joining the Manned Space Centre at Houston. His reasons given in this book were mainly three. He found he was likely to have to wait ten years for his turn. He could see no reason (except that the organization is pilot-dominated) why he should have to learn to fly jet aircraft at supersonic speeds. He concluded that because he was cut off from his customary scientific activities at the centre, he would be a much poorer scientific observer when his turn came and would be unfitted to resume his place afterwards in academic life. In the main, his arguments are convincing although his book leaves the impression of an inherently rebellious nature well-equipped for sound observation if relieved of the military discipline.

Gardening

NENDICK, EVA. *Silver Bells and Cockle Shells*. 220pp. Michael Joseph. £2.25.
A garden anthology, like gardening itself, is best approached without haste. One can browse at leisure through this selection ranging from the early literature down to Stevenson and Rupert Brooke. Arrangement is chronological, but writers are rather misleadingly grouped under the centuries in which they were born. Thus Herrick, George Herbert, Shirley and William Browne, all seventeenth-century authors, are assigned to the previous one; similarly with Gay and Pope, who appear under the seventeenth century. Some extracts chosen touch only the fringes of the subject—Crusoe sowing his corn, or Gulliver pelted with apples. Some are mere aspirations (e.g., Cowley's "May I a small house and large garden have") or slight narrative passages such as the fruit-stealing children of *The Pilgrim's Progress*. Still, adorned with Andrew Dodds's drawings, it makes an agreeable companion for the leisure half-hour. The early gardening books—Barnabe Googe or Gervase Markham, for instance—with their descriptions of the formal or geometrically designed garden, might have made a welcome contribution, but these the anthologist has disregarded.

Heraldry

WILLIAMS, GEOFFREY. *The Heraldry of the Cinque Ports*. 192pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £2.50.
Even those not interested in heraldry notice the peculiarity of the arms of the Cinque Ports when on a visit to the coast of Kent and Sussex—three lions cut in half and joined with ships' hulls. This oddity resulted from what is known technically as "dimidiation", an early method of uniting two armorial bearings by chopping them down the centre. This ugly process was superseded by "impalement" whereby in each half of the composite shield the complete arms are shown.
Mr. Williams endeavours to date the arms of this unique association of ports which bore part of the Royal arms, and the "dimidiation" constitutes part of his case for suggesting that 1297 is a likely year. He also goes into some detail to explain how the arms reached their present state.
But this would not make a book, and he therefore deals additionally with each of the towns in the Confederation, together with other towns and institutions which have similar arms, including some in the United States. This is a well-produced, well-illustrated small book on a specialized subject.

History

ALLARD, SVEN. *Russia and the Austrian State Treaty*. 248pp. Pennsylvania State University Press (American University Publishers Group). £3.80.
The author is a model old-style Swedish diplomat, who expatiates on the horrors of diplomatic life behind the Iron Curtain, has nightmare visions of a Europe overrun by the Soviet Union, and is more interested in the concepts of neutrality than in oil. But this is perhaps not altogether foreign to the atmosphere in which the Western powers negotiated the threat of peace with Austria, after a somewhat surprising volte-face by Khrushchev in 1955. Mr. Allard was Swedish minister in Vienna at the crucial time, having recently been transferred from a post which accredited him jointly to Prague and to Budapest, and was able from this point of vantage to follow the proceedings in detail. This episode has been buried and forgotten beneath a heap of more important issues; and it must be admitted that its interest was mainly local and peripheral. But Mr. Allard's book will be a valuable source for any student who one day seeks to resurrect it.

ALLON, YIGAL. *Shield of David*. 272pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £3.50.
Yigal Allon's history of Israel's armed forces is a straight story, readably told and well illustrated with photographs on every page showing scenes from the defence history of the Jewish community in Palestine from the earliest days of the Yishuv and of Israel up to the end of the Six Day War. It only occasionally lapses into the kind of double-talk one associates these days more with the Pentagon—as when it refers to the invasion of June 5, 1967, as a "pre-emptive counter attack". Otherwise it is the authentic voice of Israel, proud, unrepentant and, since justification and rationalization are outside the scope of the work, strangely refreshing. It bears out (vividly, with the remarkable illustrations) a point Professor Segre makes in his book *Israel: A Society in Transition*—that even though the early 1950s were in objective terms a favourable time for peace, no nation that had been through what the Jews had in Palestine (the dramatic secret military build-up, the illegal immigration, the vicious British control, the Arab attack, the "miracle" deliverance) was psychologically capable of making peace or the necessary concessions for it. Are they now? The author is writing as a soldier, not as a politician; a soldier telling a uniquely exciting story which those preoccupied with the area's past may want to add to their collection and those preoccupied with its future may find a little disturbing.

OGOT, BETHWELL A. (Editor). *Hadith 2*. 267pp. Nairobi: East African Publishing House for the Historical Association of Kenya. E.Afr. 22.50.
In this second collection of papers read at conferences of the Historical Association of Kenya the contributions cover a wide and varied range of subjects, and an equally wide range chronologically, from prehistory to colonial rule. It is a valuable record of important work carried out by a lively and scholarly body.

Medicine

CRICHTON, MICHAEL. *Five Patients*. 231pp. Cape. £1.75.
Michael Crichton recounts the stories of five patients who were admitted to the emergency ward of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Following the case-history of each patient he adds a general narrative, which includes interesting medical history and other general comments. Among these is a lot of information on the way that medicine is tending, and is indeed practised, in the United States, and probably elsewhere in the world. Much of this is disturbing: a large number of pathological investigations are undertaken, as a routine, on admission to a hospital before any real attempt is made to discover what the patient is suffering from: many of these seem to be unnecessary and all are costly. They stand in the way of the doctor acquiring that experience which enables him to treat his patients as individuals and not merely as objects for routine investigations. The "antibiotic cocktail" is surely the antithesis of all that intelligently practised medicine should stand for. All of this tends to turn the doctor more and more into a technocrat and less into a wise and human person capable of dealing with the problems of other human beings. Mr. Crichton has hard words to say about the general approach of the American Medical Association to all new developments in medicine: it must be one of the most reactionary bodies in the world, and it is lucky for us that its methods have been rejected in this country.

EVANS, JOCELYN. *Living with a Man Who is Dying*. 147pp. Anthony Blond. £1.50.
At the age of thirty-three Aron Evans was found to be suffering from an incurable abdominal cancer. He died, and his widow has written a remarkably objective account of the last few months of his life. This shows, in an admirably restrained way, how difficult it is for medical services to cope adequately with this intensely human problem. The medical profession has never been specially trained to assist both patient and relatives in such circumstances, but it is likely that Mrs. Evans was faced with peculiar difficulties when both she and her husband wished that he should be able to die with peace and dignity in his own home. Here neither the surgeon nor the general practitioner in his behaviour came fully up to the expectation of what they could do to help; once again it was the nurses who really gave most of the support the family required at that time.
This short and moving story shows what a large gap can exist both in communication and sympathy between the medical profession and the family of a dying man, when all who are involved want to do the best they can to be helpful. It also raises again the urgent problem of how much should be told of the truth to a dying man. This short account of the illness of one patient should be studied by hospital consultants, and junior staff, as well as by general practitioners; for all of these must from time to time be involved in such distressing circumstances.

Religion

HADDAD, ROBERT M. *Syrian Christians in Muslim Society*. 118pp. Princeton University Press. London: Oxford University Press. £2.40.
A very short but well documented book. There are three main themes: the role of the Syrian Christian in making Greek learning available to the Arab world after the Muslim conquest, the development of contacts with the West principally through the nascent Uniate Churches and French imperialism, and the pioneering role played by the Christians, particularly the Orthodox Melkites, in the early stages of Arab nationalism. The author's theme is that the marginal Christian community has played a quite disproportionate part in the development of the dominant Muslim community greatly to its own disadvantage. This was true after the initial Arab conquest and it is likely to prove true again today. The author writes from the Orthodox Melkite point of view. Like many in his position, but unlike many of the Uniates, he feels the tension between his ethnic Arabism and his minority religious affiliation. The book might have been entitled "The Levantine Dilemma" since it shows how and why the Lebanese are so different from the other Arabs and how they are torn between "Arabism" and the civilization of the Christian and part-Christian West.

Social Studies

HAFIEZ ZAIDI, S. M. *The Village Culture in Transition*. A Study of East Pakistan Rural Society. 159pp. Honolulu: East-West Center Press. $6.50.
Rural society in East Pakistan is so different from village life in West Pakistan that its phenomena demand special study. It is much more egalitarian; there is no landlord class; there is no steep social hierarchy. Yet until the appearance of this book, no Pakistanis—and very few foreign observers—have troubled to devote much attention to it. The author is a social psychologist by profession; it was when he was attached in this capacity to the famous Pakistan Academy for Rural Development in Comilla and was engaged in the instruction of government officers in the theoretical principles of social behaviour that he began to experience the need for direct personal contact with the problems of village life. Accordingly, he took an informed interest in actual development activities of the kind which have made Comilla, and its Director, Akhtar Hameed Khan, internationally famous. While retaining the objectivity of the academic mind, Mr. Hafeez Zaidi is able to prevent data of the sort not to be found within the four walls of the classroom. The society which he has studied is now in the well-recognized stage of disorganization prior to reorganization; the numerous stresses which he identifies are typical of the conflict between tradition and the impulse to modernization. The effect of these stresses upon social and economic life are well brought out; the author's down-to-earth approach is far more illuminating to his readers than any quantity of purely theoretical reasoning. This is an admirable study, essential reading for anyone who wishes to understand the problems which face East Pakistan today.

We regret that we omitted the publication details of Dorothy Hubbay's novel, *Dolly and the Doctor Bird*, reviewed on April 30: 250pp. Cassell. £1.75.

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PUBLIC LIBRARIES
SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (part-time)

A.P. 4 (£1,605-£1,500 per annum inclusive; 19 hours per week pro rata, i.e. approximately half rate)

The successful candidate will be required to assist the Welfare Librarian in providing a personal and professional library service to housebound readers in the Borough.

A casual user car allowance has been allocated and applicants must be car owners. Hours of duty will be within the discretion of the Welfare Librarian but will not normally include evening or Saturday work.

Applications from Chartered Librarians only giving age, education, qualifications and previous experience with the names of two referees should reach the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Walpole Park, W.5, on or before 31st May, 1971. If in current employment applicants should state present post and salary.

P. J. COOMBER, Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.
Town Hall, Ealing, W.5.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

LIBRARY SERVICES
ASSISTANT CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified librarians with considerable experience of work with young people for the above post. Salary A.P.2, £1,462 to £1,605 inclusive.

Forms of application from Town Clerk, Town Hall, Mare Street, Hackney, E8 1HG. Closing date for applications 7th June, 1971.

Please quote reference TLS.

LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

DEPUTY CHIEF LIBRARIAN AND CURATOR

LIBRARIAN Grade £1,560 to £1,776

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above mentioned POST, preference being given to Chartered Librarians. Usual library hours are worked with alternate Saturdays off. A proportion of removal expenses will be paid in approved cases.

Applications with names of two referees must reach the Chief Librarian and Curator, Central Library, Tamworth Road, Long Eaton, Nottingham, by 2nd June, 1971.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FURZEDOWN COLLEGE
Welham Road, S.W.17 9BU
Principal: Miss M. E. Clarvie, B.Sc.

(i) CHARTERED LIBRARIAN required September, 1971, to assist the Librarian in establishing a Resources area in the library at this College of Education for 780 students (men and women). The Library has approximately 58,000 books, 2,000 gramophone records and 25,000 mounted illustrations. The Resources area is to add film strips, slides, tapes and other learning materials to the main collection.

Salary scale:—£1,581 by six annual increments £1,992 plus supplementary London Weighting.

(ii) Temporary LIBRARY ASSISTANT required from September 20th, 1971, until 30th June, 1972. The post is suitable for either an applicant wishing to train for librarianship prior to attending a School of Librarianship, or for someone who has completed their library exams.

Salary dependent on age, e.g. £816 at age 16, £1,065 at age 21, to a maximum of £1,400, plus supplementary London Weighting.

Some evening and Saturday work is required for which time off in lieu is allowed.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Senior Administrative Officer at the college, to whom they should be returned by June 4.

LANCASHIRE

CHORLEY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
LIBRARY RESOURCES FOR LEARNING CENTRE

An ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN is required as soon as possible for this new venture. The appointment will be made on a temporary basis. It is possible that as the centre develops a permanent post will be established. Applicants should hold part I of the L.A. examination. An aptitude for and keen interest in the Librarianship of Educational technology is essential.

Salary Grade A.P. 1 £1,038 to £1,272. Local Government conditions of service.

Further details may be obtained from the Tutor-Librarian, Chorley College of Education, Union Street, Chorley, Lancashire.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN at the FYLDE DIVISIONAL LIBRARIES
Headquarters: Thornton-Cleveleys

Salary: Librarians' Scale, £1,413, £1,776. Starting point commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Chartered Librarian.

Appointment superannuable and subject to certificate of fitness.

Application (naming two referees) to County Librarian, 143, Corporation Street, Preston, PR1 8RH, by the 28th May.

UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER LIBRARY

SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT (AUTOMATION)

APPLICATIONS are invited for a new POST of SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT to assist in the development of automated systems in the University Library.

Professional library qualifications and familiarity with computers and programming would be advantageous, but are not essential. The appointment will commence from 1 August, 1971.

The appointee will work with the Library's Systems Analyst on the creation of new systems in the Library and in particular on the creation of an automated circulation control system.

Salary will be initially at an appropriate point on AP 1-3 (at present £1,038 to £1,776); a Chartered Librarian will receive not less than £1,413.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Establishment Officer, The University, Bailrigg, Lancaster, with whom applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be lodged not later than 31 May, 1971.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

BROTHERTON LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for APPOINTMENT as ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN at a salary on the scale of £1,491 to £3,004 (efficiency bar £2,451). Candidates should be graduates. Professional diplomas and/or experience would be an advantage. Applications (two copies) stating age, qualifications, and experience and naming three referees should reach the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT (from whom further particulars can be obtained) not later than the 7th June 1971.

Please quote reference number 61/11/A.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from GRADUATES with good honours degrees for a POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (Grade II).

Professional qualifications, a knowledge of foreign languages, experience of cataloguing, interest in automated procedures, will be additional recommendations.

Initial appointment will be at either £1,353 per annum or £1,491 per annum on the scale £1,353 to £2,175 per annum.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than June 7, 1971, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote Ref. RV/747/TLS.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

COUNTY LIBRARY
APPOINTMENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited for this new POST in a rapidly expanding schools library service. The person appointed will be responsible for the library service in the six high schools in the county and will be expected to assume duties on 1st September, 1971.

The salary scale will be within the Grade A.P.3, £1,515 to £1,776 and the post qualifies for an essential car user allowance.

Full particulars and application forms are available from the undersigned to whom completed applications should be sent by not later than Friday, 4th June, 1971.

T. A. V. Evans, Director of Education, County Education Offices, Broad Street, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, SY16 2NE.

MORAY AND NAIRN COUNTY LIBRARY

TWO POSTS FOR LIBRARIANS

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians and those completing examinations in June 1971 for POSTS in a developing County Library service with headquarters in Elgin. Specific responsibilities will be determined by the experience and interests of the persons appointed but these will include book-selection, Branch and mobile library services, readers advisory work and work with children.

Moray and Nairn offers scenic beauty, clean air, and a pleasant environment. Facilities for sport and recreation include sailing, fishing, water ski-ing, golf, climbing and ski-ing (at the nearby Aviemore sports centre), the Moray Arts Club, the Elgin Society and Drama groups.

Salary, Librarians Grade, £1,413 to £1,776 per annum.

Applications should be submitted to the undersigned. Closing date, 11th June, 1971.

P. J. GUTHRIE, County Librarian.

NJALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS:—

(a) LECTURER IN LITERATURE
Candidates must possess a good Honours degree with a higher degree or postgraduate diploma. Applicants with considerable experience of teaching literature in circumstances where English is a second language may be considered in place of a diploma or a higher degree.

(b) LECTURERS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Candidates must possess a good Honours degree and either a diploma in English Language, teaching or considerable experience in the field.

Salary scale: Le2,300 to Le4,700 per annum (Le2 equals £1 sterling). Salary supplemented in range £425 to £650 per annum (sterling) and education allowances and children's holiday visit passages payable in appropriate case by British Government. Superannuation scheme or gratuity; various allowances; family passages; biennial overseas leave.

Detailed applications (six copies) naming three referees by 11th June, 1971, to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT, from whom particulars are available.

PERTH AND KINROSS JOINT COUNTY COUNCIL

LIBRARY SERVICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified LIBRARIANS for the following POSTS:—

(1) LENDING LIBRARIAN within the Sandeman Library, Perth. Must be Chartered Librarian. Salary scale £1,719-£1,950.

(2) BRANCH LIBRARIAN at the new Blairgowrie Branch Library. Chartered Librarian, but applications from holders of the L.A. Part II examination would be considered. Salary scale £1,413-£1,776 with bar at £1,413 until chartered.

Placings on scales may be given according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application form from The County Clerk, P.O. Box 15, County Offices, York Place, Perth, with whom applications should be lodged not later than 4 June 1971.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

(incorporating the seaside resort of Southsea)

DEPUTY CITY LIBRARIAN
Salary £2,526-£2,853

APPLICATIONS are invited from Fellows of the Library Association with a wide experience of public library administration.

Further details regarding the above post to be obtained from the City Librarian, Central Library, Portsmouth, PO1 2DX, to whom applications should be sent by Friday, 28th May, 1971. (Post 102.)

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates with relevant qualifications and experience, or from non-graduates with at least A.L.A. and experience in a large library, for the post of Assistant Librarian (Readers' Services) with special responsibility for control of book circulation and issue desk services. Experience of modern methods of circulation control would be an advantage, and a knowledge of Welsh would also be desirable.

The salary will be either within the preliminary scale, £1,320 to £1,491 per annum, or (from £1,491 to £2,454 (bar) according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars, quoting reference 87, may be obtained from the Registrar, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, Glam., SA2 8PP, by whom applications should be received not later than Tuesday, June 15th, 1971.

GUILDHALL LIBRARY

ASSISTANT required to take control of the order and arrival of periodicals. Library experience and typing an advantage. 5-day week. Starting salary within range £1,086 to £1,407.

Apply: Librarian, Guildhall, E.C.2.

UNIVERSITY OF [illegible]

SUB-LIBRARIAN [illegible] versity library [illegible] agement and [illegible] Catalogue Department [illegible] Graduate with [illegible] and a library qualification [illegible] Salary on scale [illegible] Further particulars [illegible] from the Librarian [illegible] Applications [illegible] June to the Staff Officer [illegible] Surrey. Guildford, Surrey [illegible]

HON. SOCIETY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY

TRAINEE LIBRARIAN
Trainee Grade [illegible]

APPLICATIONS are invited for a new POST which has [illegible] assist the further development [illegible] cataloguing and readers' [illegible] of this eminent law library [illegible] Candidates should be [illegible] Part-time to become Chartered [illegible] or be student librarians [illegible] Finals Part II and [illegible] class experience and [illegible] before taking up a scale [illegible]

Conditions of service: [illegible] week, generous holiday [illegible] contributory pension scheme [illegible] in Hall.

Further particulars from [illegible] tions to: Librarian [illegible] Records, Middle Temple [illegible] Temple Lane, E.C.4, by [illegible]

HON SOCIETY OF THE INNER TEMPLE LIBRARY

TWO JUNIOR ASSISTANTS
(£1,000 per annum [illegible])

These POSTS are open [illegible] wishing to obtain experience [illegible] Library School; to persons [illegible] obtaining experience in [illegible] work or to recently qualified [illegible] who wish for practical experience [illegible] to taking up a senior post [illegible] ment.

35 hours week (no Saturdays) [illegible] luncheon, three weeks annual [illegible]

Application in writing to the [illegible] Inner Temple Library, Inner [illegible] 7DA. Applications by [illegible]

RACE RELATIONS [illegible] SOUTH AFRICA

Qualified LIBRARIAN required [illegible] South African Institute of Race [illegible] tions in Johannesburg. [illegible] Five-day week. Pension and [illegible] schemes. Salary by negotiation [illegible]

Applications to: The [illegible] S.A.I.R.R., Auden House, [illegible] Street, Braamfontein, [illegible] before 30th June 1971.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

LIBRARIAN SCHEME [illegible]

APPLICATIONS for the [illegible] — Head British Council [illegible] — are invited from British [illegible] ates with qualification in [illegible] ation Science and three years [illegible] in a reputable science or [illegible] library. F.L.A. or Member [illegible] information science or [illegible] studies is desirable. Salary [illegible] £1,224, non-contributory [illegible] scheme with transfer [illegible] Appointment will be on [illegible] tract, with the possibility [illegible] career after the initial [illegible] Write quoting 'F/3' to [illegible] Council, 65, Davies Street, [illegible] 2AA for further particulars [illegible] cation form to be submitted [illegible]

THE ROMAN ARMY

An illustrated [illegible] chart in colour [illegible] of the Roman A[illegible] including the prin[illegible] events in the [illegible] history of Army [illegible] Empire; produced [illegible] by The Sunday T[illegible] Special Projects [illegible]

50p postage [illegible]

The Publications [illegible] The Times, Printing House S[illegible] London EC[illegible]

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For further particulars, please apply to:
Rachel Grenfell, T.L.S., Printing House Square, London, E.C.4. 01-236 2000, ext. 280.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

[illegible] ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

[illegible] an Assistant Librarian [illegible] library. Candidates must [illegible] Librarians, preferably with [illegible] experience. Salary in [illegible] with Library Association [illegible]

[illegible] giving details of education and [illegible] experience to, The Librarian, [illegible] Library, B.M.A. House, Tavistock [illegible], London, WC1H 9JP.

[illegible] ASSISTANT required in [illegible] library. Duties include typing [illegible] library work. Canteen [illegible] conditions, three weeks' holi[illegible] Write in first instance to [illegible] Royal Aeronautical Society, [illegible] Place, London, W.1

[illegible]lic and University Appointments

BEDFORDSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

BEDFORD COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
[illegible] FOR OPERATING A COLLEGE BOOKSHOP

[illegible] has authorized the [illegible] a College Bookshop in Sep[illegible] 1971.

[illegible] are accordingly invited from [illegible] persons or bodies. Particulars [illegible] of licence are available [illegible] Principal, Polhill Avenue, Bed[illegible] whom they should be returned by [illegible] 1971.

CHURCHILL COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

[illegible]ATIONS are invited for the [illegible] DIRECTOR of STUDIES and [illegible] LECTURER in CLASSICS, [illegible] for three years in the first in[illegible] The successful applicant will [illegible] responsibility for undergradu[illegible] in Classics and will give in[illegible] to undergraduates reading for [illegible] in the Tripos. The post is open [illegible] men and women and is not res[illegible] to graduates of the University. It [illegible] with it Fellowship of the Col[illegible] The stipend will depend on age [illegible] qualifications and will be commen[illegible] with that paid to University Teach[illegible]

[illegible] should reach the Senior [illegible] from whom further particulars may [illegible] as soon as possible and not [illegible] 5 June. The application [illegible] be accompanied by a statement [illegible] candidate's career and qualifica[illegible] the names of two persons to [illegible] reference may be made.

[illegible] successful candidate will be ex[illegible] to take up his or her duties on [illegible] 1971.

HAILE SELLASSIE I UNIVERSITY, ETHIOPIA

[illegible] are invited from [illegible] librarians for the POST of SCIENCE LIBRARIAN, with the [illegible] of Assistant Librarian I. Salary [illegible] £2,500 to £3,125 per annum, free [illegible] from income tax. Housing allow[illegible] £300 with increments of £100 for [illegible] additional family member living [illegible] appointee. Air travel to and from [illegible] for appointee and family. Two [illegible] initial contract, commencing Sep[illegible] 1971.

[illegible] applications in copies naming [illegible] as soon as possible to the [illegible], Haile Sellassie I University, [illegible] Ababa, Ethiopia.

HAILE SELLASSIE I UNIVERSITY, ETHIOPIA

APPLICATIONS are invited from [illegible] librarians for POST of HEAD [illegible] READERS' SERVICES, with rank of [illegible] Librarian. Appointee will have [illegible] responsibility for the Circulation [illegible] Reference Departments, Periodicals [illegible] Documents and Ethiopian Collec[illegible] Salary scale: £3,000 to £3,750 per [illegible] free of Ethiopian income tax. [illegible] allowance of £300 with incre[illegible] of £100 for each additional family [illegible] living with appointee. Air pas[illegible] to and from Ethiopia for appointee [illegible] family. Initial contract for 2 years, [illegible] September 11, 1971.

[illegible] applications (6 copies) naming [illegible] as soon as possible to the [illegible], Haile Sellassie I University, [illegible] Ababa, Ethiopia.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN MODERN HISTORY

APPLICATIONS invited for one year [illegible] from candidates qualified in modern [illegible] history, to teach politics and [illegible] history. Salary range per annum, [illegible] to £1,805. Duties commence Octo[illegible] 1971. Particulars and applications [illegible] returnable by June 9th) from the [illegible] The University, Manchester, [illegible] Quote ref. 101/71/T.L.S.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES—JAMAICA

APPLICATIONS are invited for POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. Duties [illegible] the cataloguing and classification [illegible] books, books in special collec[illegible] e.g. West Indiana, maps and [illegible] Candidates should be gradu[illegible] with professional qualifications in [illegible] librarianship. An honours degree [illegible] with a reading knowledge of [illegible] more foreign languages would be [illegible] desirable. Considerable experi[illegible] in cataloguing and classification and [illegible] use of the latter, experience in [illegible] use of the Library of Congress system [illegible] be an advantage. Salary scale: [illegible] to £2,490 per annum. Child [illegible] F.S.S.U. Family passages; [illegible] study leave.

Detailed applications (six copies) [illegible] three referees by 28th June, 1971, [illegible] persons living in the Americas and [illegible] area to Registrar, University of [illegible] West Indies, Kingston 7, Jamaica, [illegible] all others to Inter-University [illegible] 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, [illegible] W1P 0DT. Further particulars [illegible] similarly.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY

Sackville, N.B.
Canada

Applications are invited for a position in the Department of English, teaching duties to commence September 1971. The candidate may be appointed at any rank. A strong background in Restoration and eighteenth century literature will be favoured, as well as an interest in undergraduate teaching. Salary minima are: Professor $17,000; Associate $13,200; Assistant $10,300; Lecturer $8,200. Send applications before June 15, 1971, to Dr. L. A. Dunnemann, Department Head.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The University invites applications for the POST of LECTURER in ENGLISH LITERATURE in the School of English Language and Literature. The appointment will be tenable from 1st October, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter. The Lectureship is open to specialists in any field of post-medieval English literature, or to candidates qualified to teach American and English Literature. Candidates who applied for the recently advertised Lectureship in English Literature (closing date 14th May, 1971) are advised that their applications will be considered for both vacancies.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale, £1,491 to £3,417, according to age, qualifications and experience. Membership of F.S.S.U. is required.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (three copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 9th June, 1971. Please quote reference TLS.

LANCASHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL
DEVELOPMENT OFFICER at the Headquarters Library, Preston.

Salary: A.P.4 £1,776 to £2,025.

Starting point commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Appointment superannuable and subject to medical clearance.

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for this new post; the successful applicant will personally assist the County Librarian in forward planning of the service, initially by carrying out a feasibility study relating to computerization of routines. Some knowledge of computer application to libraries would be useful.

Further information available from the County Librarian, 41 Corporation Street, Preston, PR1 8RH.

Applications (giving two referees) to the above address by 31st May.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

APPLICATIONS invited from Arts GRADUATES for post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. Starting salary £1,491 on scale rising by £138 to £2,454, plus £100 London Allowance. Further particulars from Secretary, Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, WC1E 7HU. Closing date for applications, June 9.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES-JAMAICA

Applications are invited for (a) LECTURESHIP or (b) ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP in DEPARTMENT of SPANISH, to teach Spanish American Literature. Appointment which is for 3 years is tenable from September, 1971. Salary scales: (a) £1,850 to £3,265 per annum, (b) £1,500 to £1,640 per annum. Child allowance. F.S.S.U. Family passages.

Detailed applications (six copies) naming three referees by 7th June, 1971, by persons living in the Americas and Caribbean area to Registrar, University of the West Indies, Kingston 7, Jamaica, W.I. and by all others to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars obtainable similarly.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC—FIJI

APPLICATIONS are invited for POST of LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER in ENGLISH tenable as soon as possible. Candidates should have good training in English Linguistics and Literature. Appointee will be expected to teach a selection of the courses offered in the general field of English Language to students for whom English is a second language. He will have special responsibility for developing courses in the fundamentals of the study of literature of students, the majority of whom have had 2 years of University study in English Language and will become teachers in the secondary schools of the region. Salary scales: Lecturer $F4,300 to $F6,100 per annum. Assistant Lecturer $F3,000 to $F4,000 per annum ($F2.09 equals £1 sterling). Allowance on appointment; superannuation scheme. Ten per cent gratuity for contract appointees; passages on appointment, long leave and termination; education allowances.

Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by 10 June, 1971, to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT, from whom particulars are available.

HAMPSHIRE

Deputy County Archivist

£2,025 to £2,268

Applications are invited for the above appointment. Candidates should be graduates with several years' experience in a record office, and preferably hold the diploma in Archive Administration. The Hampshire Record Office will be moving into new premises in the New Year.

Assistance with removal expenses will be paid in appropriate cases.

Written applications quoting reference MA2500/LS and giving the names of two referees should be sent within three weeks of the appearance of this advertisement, to the Clerk of the County Council, The Castle, Winchester, from whom further details may be obtained.

THE JOHN LEWIS PARTNERSHIP

require an

ASSISTANT

for the

LIBRARY

which is situated in the John Lewis branch in Oxford Street, W.1.

Applicants should be well educated, preferably to "A" Level standard, have a bright, lively personality and be able to use their own initiative. A good telephone manner is important, and some knowledge of typing desirable. Duties are varied and include assisting with cataloguing, classification, ordering and the preparation of book lists. Pay not less than £1,000.

The Partnership offers many benefits, including first class working conditions, shopping discount, profit sharing and excellent career prospects.

If you are interested, please telephone the Department of Personnel on 01-629 7711.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

require an

ASSISTANT

TO THE

SHOWROOM SUPERVISOR

The duties include cataloguing and handling the complete range of C.U.P. books, Bibles, journals and examination papers; maintaining a general information index; dealing with enquiries from visitors and by telephone.

The successful candidate is likely to be in the 18-30 age group, educated to A level standard. Some experience of the book trade is desirable but an interest in books and an eagerness to help with a variety of enquiries is essential. Salary not less than £1,000 per annum.

For further details please write or telephone:

Staff Manager,
Cambridge University Press,
200 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.
01-387 5030.

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for an

Information Officer/Librarian

for secondment to the

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

The Centre was inaugurated in March, and the successful applicant would be required to organize the collection, classification and dissemination of materials relating to the development of school curricula in mathematics and science. Professional qualifications, as Chartered Librarian or Information Scientists, appropriate experience, and some knowledge of and interest in mathematics and science are necessary.

Salary will be on the scale £1,719 to £2,268; the point of entry will depend on age and experience. Application forms (returnable by 11th June, 1971) and further information may be obtained from the Principal, Dundee College of Education, Park Place, Dundee, DD1 4HP.

MOVING?

To ensure regular delivery of the TLS when moving house or going on holiday please contact:

The Circulation Manager, TLS
Printing House Square, London EC4
Tel: 01-236 2000

who will be pleased to tell you where you may obtain your regular copy.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

DEPUTY LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Librarian. The successful applicant will take a full part in maintaining the services offered by a busy professional library covering all aspects of architecture past and present, planning and building construction, and will be given every opportunity to develop and carry out new ideas.

He or she will probably be in the 30's, professionally qualified preferably with a degree; languages and a knowledge of information techniques will be added assets.

Salary by arrangement on scale £2,490 x £120—£2,610 x £150—£3,510.

Further details and application form from The Personnel Officer (SCF6), Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD.

Librarians
in Government Departments

There are vacancies in the following Government departments for candidates with professional qualifications and some practical experience. Those expecting to obtain professional qualifications by September, 1971, will be considered.

Civil Service Department, Civil Service College, Sunningdale Park, Ascot, Berks.

Ministry of Defence, Royal Air Force College, Bracknell, Berks.

Department of Education and Science, London, W.1.

Department of the Environment, London, S.E.1.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London)
One post in the Main Library, S.W.1.
One post in Overseas Development Administration, Tropical Products Institute, W.C.1

Home Office, London, S.W.1.

Department of Trade and Industry, London, S.W.1.

SALARY (inner London): £1,184 to £2,010 (under review). Somewhat lower for posts outside London. Starting salary may be above minimum. Non-contributory pension. Good promotion prospects. No evening or weekend duty in most of the posts.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 10 June, 1971), write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, quoting G/624(D)/1.

[C]lassified Advertisements:

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